# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6548. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## POLITICAL.

### Financial Success of President Grant's Administration.

### What the Maine Press Think of the Victory.

### How the Republicans Stand at Fenton's Home.

### Quarrel Among the Greeley Confederates in Missouri.

### A Working Man's Reasons for Supporting the Republican Candidates.

**Greeley and the Maine Election.**

The *Tribune* is trying vigorously to "extract sunbeams from squash-seeds," and to prove that the result in Maine, instead of a crushing defeat, is such a victory as, if extended over the country, will elect Greeley triumphantly. Its argument is that the Republican majority is 3,500 votes less than it was in September, 1868, and that this is four and a half per cent. of the entire Republican vote of that State, and that this per centage of gain, applied throughout the Union, will elect Mr. Greeley. It pays no attention to the facts that this gain is upon the vote of Perham, who suffered by the liquor question. But let that pass and, let us see how correct there really is to be found in this "shent per shent" theory. A gain of four and a half per cent. in the vote for Grant in 1868 would transfer to Greeley California and no other State. Thus, if Greeley should get all the States that Seymour got, with California added, he would get only 100 electoral votes, whereas 184 are necessary to a choice. If we reckon a gain of four and a half per cent. upon those States which voted in 1868, and vote this year, prior to the Presidential election, we shall find it would transfer to Greeley only Indiana and Pennsylvania, with their 44 electoral votes. Greeley would thus get 144 votes, where he needs 184. The percentage theory, therefore, still leaves him in a large minority.

In this calculation we have only applied this theory uniformly. We have not, as the *Tribune* seems to do, from year to year, according as one is more favorable to it than the other, nor have we applied it, as the *Tribune* does, to any State which went for Seymour in 1868. By what process it makes out that a reduction of the Republican majority in Maine amount equal to four and a half per cent. of the Republican vote in Alabama and Connecticut would give Greeley those States, we do not pretend to understand.

The truth is, this whole "shent per shent" theory is an absurdity. On the other hand, Greeley will undoubtedly get some States, like Tennessee, which such a theory would not give him. But on the other hand, just as Vermont, by the *Tribune's* own admission, affected several thousand votes in Maine among those who like to be on the winning side, so Maine will affect many more in the States yet to vote. Again, he would be a bold man who claims that Greeley is sure to get Oregon and Louisiana, when voted for Seymour in 1868.

**The Poet Longfellow.**

The Boston *Globe* of Thursday says: "We are desired to state that Mr. H. W. Longfellow's name was used without his authority by the so-called Liberal Republicans at Worcester. Mr. Longfellow says: 'I do not vote with that party.'"

**Our Currency System.**

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, addressed an immense Republican meeting in San Francisco on the evening of Sept. 5. He explained particularly the financial success of President Grant's Administration, and, in considering this subject, said: "We have always recognized the fact that in a normal condition of things gold and silver are the only true currency, or, to speak more properly, the only true standard of the value of a currency. The war compelled us to substitute public credit for coin; it was impossible in the nature of things for the Government to pay the immense expense of the war in coin. All that we claim is, that in the necessary substitute of paper for coin, we adopted the wisest forms of currency, with the least possible injury to individual rights; and that now, since the war, we have advanced the value of our currency to the standard of coin, in such gradual approaches as to avoid, for the first time in the history of mankind, any disturbance in business, any panic or revulsion in trade or values. The combination of national notes, or greenbacks, with the issues of national bonds, will ever furnish us a currency so safe, so simple, so secure, that it has won its way into the favor of all the people of the United States. It was the product of the war, but will survive the war, and with such modifications as experience will provide, will be an enduring element in our finances. I have often thought that you in California made a mistake in not adopting this currency during the war. Your policy has certainly checked the flow of capital and immigration to California. I have heard from high sources, gentlemen this reason for this policy, and am happy to know that the time is not far distant when those reasons will not apply, and when our currency and coin will be of the same interchangeable value—the one the standard of value, and the other a great convenience and facility in trade and commerce. A well-regulated banking system in this State will lower your rate of interest and bring you both capital and credit."

**Fenton's Home.**

An intelligent correspondent of the Elmira *Advertiser*, residing in Jamestown, writes that he was surprised to learn from the *Tribune* that the Republican Party there was rent to pieces. He does not believe the statement, and thus gives the reasons for his want of faith: "I was employed to take an impartial canvass of the whole town. I visited nearly every house and saw nearly every voter. I depended on other reliable sources where I could not hear from their lips their political status. I had three columns, 'Grant, Greeley and doubtful.' The doubtful ones were those who said they perhaps should not vote at all, some were waiting for the Louisville Convention, others said they would be d——d if they would vote for Greeley anyhow. I faithfully put them in each column, as I took it down on the spot, with the following result: Doubtful, 38; Greeley, 307; Grant, 1,036. There was perhaps from 50 to 100 whose names I got, but could not see them, which would not probably alter the proportions. One thing I observed, the Grant men said with an emphasis as though they would fight it out on that line, 'Grant every time,' while many times, especially when the party was mentioned by a Democrat, they would reluctantly and cruelly say, 'Greeley,' or put me down doubtful. Another feature stood out prominently: I should think sixteen out of twenty of the ladies, (God bless them, who would not give them a vote?) in their bosoms still burned the loyal fires of '64, and though many times their male relatives felt and would vote otherwise they were for Grant. Many with tears in their eyes would say, 'We cannot bear to see undone what cost us so much suffering to accomplish; for, we fear it will be so if the same party gets power who opposed us in the last war.'"

**The Maine Press on the Victory.**

The Republican papers of Maine are jubilant over the great Republican victory in their State. The Portland *Press* says: "We have astonished ourselves as well as our enemies. Two months ago the Greeleyites confidently claimed power to carry the State, and have never for a moment admitted that we could get above 10,000 majority, which would really, under all the circumstances, have been a decided Republican victory." The Augusta *Journal* says: "Early in the campaign the Democrats resolved to carry the State for Governor Hoyt in defiance of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hale. We all recollect their predictions about the tidal wave that was to sweep the Republican Party, and how they sounded, blustered and flourished their money bags. They opened the ball briskly with their best speakers and crowded them with the presence and counsel of Uncle Horace himself, who came all the way to Augusta to aid in the defeat of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Pillsbury promised Maine to Mr. Greeley. Mr. Kimball sent dispatches to the Greeley Headquarters giving rose-colored views of the situation, and Uncle Horace went back to New-York confident that Blaine and Hale would be beaten, and Perham's majority whittled down to about 15,000." The Lewiston *Journal* says: "Looking at the actual results and comparing it with the boasts of the Democratic and Liberal leaders, we can not be surprised at the self-deception of the Democratic leaders. We have repeatedly told them that their claims of large Republican accessions in Lewiston and other parts of the State, had no substantial foundation; yet they have chosen to charge misrepresentation on Republicans and have allowed that they had the names of 6,000 Republicans who would vote for Greeley, seven-eighths of whom would vote for Kimball. If we only last Saturday that the Ayer Democracy said, 'We shall reduce the Republican majority in this State to 7,000 or 8,000.' Let our grand majority at 15,000 settle it as to who was right." And the Bangor *Whig* says: "It is a glorious victory! Maine, where the Greeley conservators have thrown their whole energies into the arena; where hypocrisy, slander, calcinry, corruption and treachery have deservedly suffered to undermine the Republicanism of our State; where the greatest efforts have been made, and where Greeley himself has come to purchase votes with a promise of patronage—we have met the brunt of the national conflict and stamped upon the coalition the indelible brand of national condemnation. We have insured the Republican triumph of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana in October, and such an overwhelming victory for Grant and Wilson in November as will make Horace Greeley wish he never had been born."

**A Pretty Little Quarrel.**

The Greeley Confederates of the Ninth District of Missouri are having a heap of trouble. The other day, after a warm and bitter contest, they nominated Gen. James Craig for re-election to Congress. This was a very bitter pill to Col. James Birch, his rival for the nomination, and Craig has published a letter, in which he says that he has found the animosities engendered in the convention so intense that he cannot consent to run. But the fact that Craig is out of the way does not leave a clear field to Birch. One of the most bitter Democratic papers in the State says: "We do not wish to appear as unduly interfering in the concerns of our St. Joe neighbors, but we say to them plainly that if Jim Birch is nominated he will be defeated. There are so many things known at Jefferson City that are perhaps not known in St. Joe, and some would be swifter to make use of these facts than Judge Parker. The quieter Mr. Birch keeps, the better for him, as well as for the Democrats of the Ninth District."

**Why Working Men Should Support Grant.**

Mr. William Downing, who has for years been the recognized champion of the labor interests in Elmira and vicinity, has addressed a letter, through the Elmira *Advertiser*, to the working men of Chemung County, announcing his intention to support Grant and Wilson. He says: "In Gen. Grant we have an able, careful, and successful President. His administration has proved that he has been eminently successful. His unanimous renomination by the careful statesmen of the country is the best evidence that he is fit for his station, and it is equally good evidence that he deserves a re-election. His rigid enforcement of the Eight Hour law, passed by Congress in response to the appeal of the workmen, should command the gratitude and support of every American workman in favor of the measure. While thus showing his solicitude for the toiling classes, the example of the head of the nation in behalf of this measure will not be without the useful effect for labor interests in many ways throughout the entire country. It will encourage a more liberal policy toward the laboring element, and thus produce a more friendly feeling among all employers and employes, engaged in industrial pursuits upon which rest in so great a degree the foundations of our national prosperity. In the judgment of the wisest men of the nation, uninfluenced by passion, prejudice, or the hope of prospective gain, the election of Horace Greeley will be fraught with the direst evils to the country. Having served for a time as a journalist he has been the believer and advocate of the strangest and most foolish theories that have been agitated by the public Press. His example has always displayed the most marked inconsistencies, never more conspicuous than during the last troubles of our country, which should have called for the best evidence of his wisdom, if at any time. The representative of every ism, social and political, of a conglomeration of every faction in every part of the country, all with diverse aims, even the possibility of his election filling prudent citizens with apprehension. Such an event promises to upset the present business relations of the country, which would certainly result from the sudden change in the policy of the Government. Upon the humbler classes would fall most crushingly the diree results of such a sweeping change. 'Let well enough alone,' I say. With this conviction, I shall work and vote for the maintenance of the present Administration and re-election of Gen. Grant."

**Congressman Axtell's Letter.**

Hon. S. B. Axtell, late Democratic member of Congress from California, said in his letter accepting the invitation to address a Grant and Wilson meeting in Philadelphia: "I have, as you suggest, been placed in a position where I could observe Gen. Grant and study the policy of his Administration. I have no hesitation whatever in affirming that I believe it to be for the best interests of our beloved country that he should continue to be its Chief Executive officer for another term, especially in view of the safe and steady financial policy which has distinguished his Administration, protecting all the important business interests of the country from any shock, and which could not be suddenly changed without producing the most disastrous results. I believe him to be a sincere, self-relying and just man; above fear, and free from merited reproach in the conduct of his great office. I feel that his grand battle-cry of reunion is the property and in the keeping of all the citizens of the Republic; and believing this, I could not retain my self-respect if I should remain silent while he is being cruelly and wantonly assaulted and stabbed in the house of his friends."

**A Straw from Minnesota.**

The following indication of the political drift is given by the Winona (Minn.) *Republican*: "The Greeley wave, of which we hear so much visited Anoka last Monday, and washed together in the evening a little handful of Chappequacks, who made up their minds that they could not longer exist without a Greeley and Brown Club. Drummers were sent out into the highways and byways and brought in a promiscuous crowd, among whom were about forty Swedes. When it came to the *Resolved*, that this shall be known as the Greeley and Brown Club, &c., the Greeley wave subsided into tiny ripplings that soon disappeared. It was then discovered that a large majority of those present were for the present incumbent of the White House, and they then and there formed an enthusiastic Grant and Wilson Club."

**Greeley's Partnership with Tweed.**

The Utica *Herald* thus reviews the facts concerning Greeley's tobacco speculation:

"In a speech recently made, Judge Hoadley referred to Greeley's tobacco partnership with Tweed. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* pronounced this 'a lie out of whole cloth.' On this the NEW-YORK TIMES had the matter investigated. Fortunately, it had only to refer to the Court proceedings on the motion to have a receiver appointed for the Company, when the following facts appeared, as summed up by the TIMES:

"It is shown that Greeley put into the tobacco manufacturing business with Tweed and Sands; that he pretended to subscribe for $5,000 of that stock, while in fact he was only a decoy; that he acted as trustee of the Company; that subsequently Tweed and he separately, if not in concert, backed Yeaton in a scheme to wind up or blackmail the Company through the scandalous instrumentalities of the Ring Attorney-General, Judge Cardozo, Grant Nathan, W. C. Bartlett and others; that Greeley persevered in this after Yeaton's character was exposed to him, and the natural effect of the proceeding on the Company was shown, insisting that they must settle with Yeaton or they would have trouble, and that settling with Yeaton meant buying Greeley's stock, and that it was only a happy accident and the strength of the reform movement which prevented that trouble from being latent to the Company.

In this not only is Judge Hoadley vindicated and the popular impression confirmed, but the real character of the coalition candidate for the Presidency is made to appear. What sort of a President would such a man make?"

**Letter from Gen. John A. Dix.**

The following letter was read at a meeting of the National Veteran Club of Washington, on Wednesday evening:

LEAFIELD, WESTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 6th instant, asking me, in behalf of the National Veteran Club, to attend and address a meeting of soldiers and sailors at the City of Washington on the 11th inst.

It would afford me great pleasure if it were in my power to comply with your request. But my occupations here and in New-York render it impossible; and, indeed, I have been compelled to decline to speak at public meetings during the present political canvass. I have explained fully and frankly my objections to the election of Mr. Greeley. I should regard his success as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the country, and I cannot conceive how any one who periled his life for the preservation of the Union under Gen. Grant and our gallant military and naval commanders can give his support to Mr. Greeley, who was willing to see it dissolved without striking a blow to save it.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

J. R. THOMPSON, Chairman of Committee.

**A "Vermont Journeyman."**

Mr. Horace White though still a young man, has achieved a position among the first journalists of this or any country. No one who knows him will be surprised at his rebuke of the National Convention.—*New-York Tribune.*

Well, then, taking the Tribune at its word, this "young man," Horace White, who is "incapable of intentional falsehood," must have told the honest truth when, only a few weeks ago, he wrote and published the declaration that "Horace Greeley is not now, and never has been, a man who ought to be trusted with an official position requiring practical wisdom, ordinary statesmanship, or firm, consistent action." And he must also have spoken the honest truth when, several months previously, he wrote and published the declaration that "it makes no difference with how much apparent earnestness he, (Greeley,) may advocate a principle, the moment it becomes possible to put that principle into practical operation, that moment Mr. Greeley is certain to dodge off and begin a negotiation with its beaten enemy."

Old Horace, by thus indorsing young Horace as a truth-teller, condemns himself.

"The [old] lady doth protest too much, methinks."—*Chicago Journal.*

**Greeley Men for Philadelphia.**

Jim Custick, the man-eater, and Phil Brady, left for Philadelphia, Tuesday night, with a gang of seventy-five men. They have gone to register so as to be able vote for incorruptible Buckslew and honest Greeley.

**The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.**

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at the Fifteenth-street Church, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That while the spectacle of the once venerated editor of the *Tribune* grinding in their prisons those who have dared to question his sanity awakened pity for his fatal error, and misfortune, we recognize with satisfaction, in the result in Vermont and Maine, that "the dead dogs and the dead cats were more than they which he slew in his life."

Addresses were afterward made by J. F. Manning and Benjamin Van Riper, of New-Jersey. The presiding officer, Mr. Joel W. Mason, till recently was one of the delegates to the Liberal Republican Central Committee from the Seventeenth District.

**General Notes.**

The Georgia Eighth District Democrats have nominated Gen. A. R. Wright for Congress by acclamation.

It is rumored that the Philadelphia Democrats intend to withdraw all their candidates for city officers, except those nominated by the municipal reformers.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Missouri have unanimously nominated Col. Jeff. Bear for Congress, and those of the Seventh have nominated S. S. Burdett by acclamation for re-election.

Gen. W. G. Mank, of New-York, addressed at Scranton, Penn., last week, one of the largest German Republican meetings ever held in Luzerne County. The Germans there don't know Carl Schurz.

A large meeting of the Republicans of Stamford, Conn., was held at Beely's Hall, in that place, last night. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford delivered a stirring address, and was followed by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and others.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Rye, Westchester County, held a mass-meeting on Wednesday evening, at Dusenbury's Hall, to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown. Karsan and Depew. Jared V. Peck presided. Addresses were made by Clarkson N. Potter, member of Congress, and others.

The Democrats and screcheads of Kansas have agreed on the following ticket: For Governor, T. H. Walker; Lieutenant-Governor, John Walruff; Treasurer, C. H. Frats; Secretary of State, J. F. Weesky; Chief-Justice, H. C. McComan; members of Congress, S. A. Rizer, W. R. Langtitt, Gen. Robert Mitchell; Presidential Electors—W. A. Hughes, W. A. Bucker, A. Thomas, Pardee Butler and Wm. Larrimer.

**Local Notes.**

A banner-raising of the James O'Brien Campaign Club of the Nineteenth Ward will take place to-morrow evening, at No. 1,061 Second-avenue.

At a meeting of the German Reform Organization of the Twenty-first Ward, Wednesday evening, Dr. Louis Senuiter was unanimously nominated for Coroner.

Hon. Ellis R. Roberts, of Utica, addressed a large meeting at Carthage, yesterday. That part of the State promises to give a good account of itself in November.

The Tenth and Seventeenth Ward German Grant and Wilson Campaign Clubs assembled last evening at No. 129 Chrystie-street, and were addressed by Capt. Toplanyi and others.

The Eleventh Assembly District Grant and Wilson German Campaign Club met last night at No. 84 Eighth-avenue, and was addressed by Messrs. Whiles, Stillman and others.

At a regular meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, at Kromm's Hall, Thirty-third-street, a series of resolutions ratifying the Republican State ticket were unanimously adopted.

Lieut. Allen C. Beach has been appointed Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican and Democratic State Committee. Rooms have been engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel by the Committee for a headquarters.

A meeting of the Independent Democratic Grant and Wilson Club of Yorkville was held at the head-quarters, Wednesday evening, when arrangements were made for a grand mass-meeting to be held shortly, at which Gen. Dix has notified his intention to be present.

The Seventh Ward Council of Political Reform met last evening at No. 239 East Broadway, Mr. Wm. Gardiner presiding. Resolutions congratulating the citizens on the destruction of the Tammany Ring were adopted, and addresses were delivered by Mr. J. W. Hawe, Mr. H. N. Beers, Col. Streeter, Dr. Thoms and others.

The Nineteenth Ward James O'Brien Club last evening, at No. 1,181 Second-avenue, elected Mr. Connors President, Mr. O'Corgan Vice-President, Mr. J. S. Goldsmith Secretary, and Mr. John Kirwin Treasurer, and appointed a committee to report on the subject of raising an O'Brien banner.

An Eighteenth Ward James O'Brien Campaign Club has been organized, with the following officers: Francis Maguire, President; Richard O'Neill, Vice-President; Charles O'Reilly, Second Vice-President; John Travers, Treasurer; Richard Tamplin, Recording Secretary, and Martin Brewer, Corresponding Secretary.

The Ninth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Club met at Bleecker Buildings last night, and elected Col. E. M. L. Ehlers as delegate to the Pittsburg Convention, and Isaac Trimble, alternate. The meeting was addressed by Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, Capt. Wm. Dickey, Dr. H. A. Mathews, and several other speakers.

A Grant and Wilson campaign club was organized last night at No. 176 Spring-street, 317 members being present. Mr. Charles W. Cockerman was elected President and Mr. T. H. Geoco Vice-President. The Chairman made a very spirited address in favor of Grant and Wilson, which was received with enthusiastic cheers.

The first public meeting under the auspices of the Welsh Grant and Wilson Club was held Wednesday evening in the basement of the Eleventh Welsh Congregational Church, a large and enthusiastic audience being present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John T. Davies, and Mr. Robert Lewis was elected to preside. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Howell Powell, Messrs. James Duncan, Wm. A. Rees, Jacob E. Patterson and Jean T. Davies.

A largely attended meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 1,814 Third-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the national and State Republican nominations. Mr. John Cooper, Jr., presided. Stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. William Beckenbough, Cyrus T. Frost, the Twenty-first District, Hon. Otis Q. Hall, W. S. Haw, Jr., Col. Frank Lambert and others, recommending Horace Greeley as a renegade from party and principle, and predicting a glorious victory for the Republican standard-bearers. Resolutions were adopted recommending all young men and organizations to join in support of the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and pledging themselves to work unanimously to secure their enrollment and attendance at the polls.

## GOV. CURTIN.

**His Recent Nomination by the Pennsylvania Democrats—How it is Looked at in Philadelphia.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The nomination of Ex-Gov. Curtin by the Greeley Republicans of Pennsylvania, for Delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, coupled with an editorial in to-day's *Tribune*, pushing Gov. Curtin to the fame of the Greeley column, has caused some bitterness among the Governor's friends in this city to be his position. I had an interview this evening with H. B. Swoope, of Pittsburg, who is United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, from whom I learned the following facts: Gov. Curtain has not been in Pennsylvania since his return from Russia, having been detained in New-York by serious illness. The Republicans of the Eighteenth Congressional District desired to nominate him to represent them in Congress, and apprised him of the fact soon after his arrival in the country. In reply they got a letter accepting the nomination, but, subsequently Dr. Willard Parker, the attending physician of Gov. Curtin, positively forbade his taking any part in the coming campaign on account of the precarious state of his health. Gov. Curtin then wrote a letter, or rather dictated it, through his wife, to Gen. Beale, of Williamsport, regretting his inability to be a candidate, and expressing his firm adherence to the Republican Party, to its principles and to its candidates. This is the only letter he has written or caused to be written on national or state politics since he arrived in the country. Mr. Swoope says he is confident that his nomination by the Greeleyites was without his knowledge or consent, and that it will not be accepted.

## NEW-YORK.

**Grand Rally at Massena—Greeleyism Dying Out.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MASSENA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Town Hall was literally packed last evening by an audience assembled to listen to Gen. E. M. Lee, of Kansas. The meeting was called to order by E. F. Taylor, and H. S. Tilton was appointed Chairman. Gen. Lee spoke most eloquently and convincingly for more than two hours, and was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. His assertion that no Administration since the days of Washington had been more successful than that of President Grant, was received with tumultuous cheering. Greeleyism among Republicans is rapidly dying out, and the Democrats give it only a lukewarm support.

**The Twentieth District Veterans' Convention—Delegates Appointed.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Veteran Convention of the Twentieth Congressional District met at Sidney Plains Sept. 12. The following delegates were appointed: Chenango, Gen. S. R. Per Lee, Major O. H. Curtis, Col. E. J. Loomis. Delaware, Major G. C. Gibbs, Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr., Capt. M. W. Marson. Otsego, C. E. Ford, Capt. G. W. Reynolds, D. C. Winton. The resolutions were strong and to the purpose. The usual County Committees were appointed. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and speeches were made by Gen. Per Lee and others.

**Republican Meeting in Port Jervis—A Grant and Wilson Club Formed.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The campaign in Deer Park opened to-night with one of the grandest and most enthusiastic Republican gatherings ever held in Port Jervis. The Hall was crowded. Hon. A. W. Tenney made a telling speech in favor of the Administration, which created the greatest enthusiasm. Hon. Charles St. John, our Congressman, presided. A Grant and Wilson Club was organized, with R. H. Chamberlain President. Deer Park is all right.

## IOWA.

**Another Reformer's Record—Fitz Henry Warren's Performances.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 12.—The *Daily Republican* has come into possession of, and publishes to-morrow, documents from the State Auditor's office and from Washington, showing that Fitz Henry Warren, who heads the Liberal electoral ticket in Iowa, received pay as State Senator, Minister to Guatemala, and Commissioner to settle claims against the General Government for the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, all at the same date. The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury certifies as to the Guatemala pay, while Warren's receipts in his own handwriting are copied from the records in the State Auditor's office for his pay as Senator and as Commissioner. For the latter he got $400, but never collected it. The State has been and is now seeking cavalry accounts.

An incendiary fire at Corydon, Decatur County, last night, destroyed $20,000 worth of property; small insurance. The Free masons lost all their goods.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**Large Meeting at Reading—Gen. Hartranft and Others Speak.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Sept. 12.—A large meeting was held here to-night addressed by Gen. John F. Hartranft, Gen. Allen, Gen. Adam King, of Baltimore; Hon. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia; Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago, and John Tomlinson, Esq., of Schuylkill County. The Allentown Invincibles, 300 strong, were present.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Movements of the President—Patent Extensions—Internal Revenue Affairs.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Grant, accompanied by Gen. Porter, left here to night on his return to Long Branch. He expects to return here in about ten days to resume his residence.

RESIGNATION OF SUPERVISOR EMORY.

The President has accepted the resignation of Supervisor Emory, heretofore in charge of the internal revenue territory composed of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Supervisor Perry, of North and South Carolina, will take charge of the district vacated by Mr. Emory, and Supervisor Cobb will take charge of Mr. Perry's former district. In accepting Supervisor Emory's resignation, the President and Secretary of the Treasury express a high sense of his integrity and efficiency, and regret that he leaves the public service.

PATENTS EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents, today, extended the patents of Allen Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y., for a raking and binding apparatus for harvesters; also the patent of William Sellers and Coleman Sellers, of Philadelphia, for a coupling for shafting, the latter extension being authorized by an act of Congress.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In consequence of the late act of Congress authorizing a decrease in the number of employes in the Internal Revenue Bureau, no more appointments will be made in the clerical force of that office; no vacancy will be filled, and the force will be gradually reduced.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was no formal Cabinet meeting today, though nearly all the officials now here representing the Government Departments had interviews with the President concerning business matters in their respective offices requiring the attention of the Executive. There were very few callers at the White House today.

## THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

**Preparations in Pittsburg for the Grand Convention—Blankets and Tents to be Brought into Requisition.**

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—The resident committees are busily engaged providing accommodations for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, on the 17th and 18th of September. Every available hotel, public building and warehouse has been secured, and will be retained for accommodating visiting delegations. It will be necessary for many of them to provide themselves with blankets, as the great demand exceeds the supply. A number of delegations will attend with tents. Twelve large arches are being constructed over Fifth-avenue, where the head-quarters of the Convention will be held.

## YACHTING.

**Contest Over the Sow and Pigs Course for the Newport Citizens' Cup—The Palmer, Wins, Beating the Dauntless Thirty-One Seconds.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The yachts arrived here from New-London about 6½ o'clock last night and found the Dauntless, Vesta and Palmer waiting for the race of today. Everything was soon made snug on board the yachts, it being understood that the race was to come off early. It was, however, nearly 11 o'clock before they started out for Brenton's Reef which was to be the starting point of the race. Prior to the signal to start a copy of the following regulations was handed to each owner of the competing yachts:

The Newport town cup is to be sailed over the Sow and Pigs course, that is from an imaginary line drawn from Brenton's Reef Light-ship to the spar buoy on the Brenton Reef, around the Sow and Pigs light-boat, leaving it on the starboard hand, returning to Brenton's Reef, recrossing the line as on starting. The start to be about 11 o'clock, on signal from the Dauntless. The light-ship will dip her flag and keep it down for crossing the line, and fifteen minutes afterward will hoist it up, by which time all boats must have crossed the line. For Regatta Committee. ROBT. CENTER.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12, 1872.

The competing yachts were the Madeleine, flag-ship of the Brooklyn Yacht Club Squadron; Dauntless, Commodore J. G. Bennett; Vesta, Palmer and Magic. The yachts, as they lay in Newport Harbor, attracted many spectators, who made very eulogistic remarks on their appearance. Certainly a finer fleet of yachts than started out of the harbor this morning could scarcely be got together.

At 10¼ the signal to leave was given, and preparations were accordingly made for running out to Brenton's Reef. The Palmer was first away, followed closely by the Dauntless. The Vesta and Magic went off together, the Madeleine being a few minutes behind. The Gypsie left the harbor, but not ready to sail. The Gypsie and Ianthe started out with a large party of ladies on board, and followed the competing boats to the starting point. Arrived off Brenton's Reef Light-ship, a short delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of the Mosquito, a steam cutter, which conveyed the judge, Mr. Center, to the starting point; but as soon as she arrived, the signal to go ahead was given from the Dauntless, and all hands worked with a will to get away.

The Dauntless was the first to cross the line, at 11h. 3m. 45s.; the Palmer, next, 11h. 4m. 15s.; Vesta, 12h. 7m. 1s.; Magic, 12m. 5s. 58s.; Madeleine, 12h. 3m. The yachts were now all fairly under way for the light-ship off the Sow and Pigs. The Dauntless and Palmer took the windward course, the former leading. The Madeleine stood for the Sow and Pigs, but, like the Dauntless and Palmer gradually beat to windward of her until nearly two miles separated them. The wind was blowing about half a breeze from the south-east, the course out was about east south-east, and under a steady breeze the yachts bounded along, the Palmer leading but the Palmer gradually beating to windward of her. The Madeleine held her own well, but being to leeward was unable to catch the others, although she went as well. The lightship Vineyard Sound, at the Sow and Pigs, was passed in the following order: Palmer, 1:24; Dauntless, 2:29; Madeleine, 2:47:30; Vesta, 2:53:45, and the Magic, 3:1:30.

After turning the light-ship all sail was set for home, which was a clear run before the wind. Balloon-jibs, staysails and all the kites were set, which enabled the Madeleine to partially close up the gap between her and the leading boats, but she was unable to secure the lead, the yachts coming in in the following order: Palmer, 4:45:06; Dauntless, 4:46:36; Madeleine, 4:56:16; Vesta, 5:7:18; Magic, 5:12:25. The Palmer was winner of the Cup of Newport, which was given early in the yachting season, and won by the Dauntless, but owing to a slight controversy was given up by Mr. Bennett with the understanding that it should be sailed for again, open to all schooner-yachts.

A subscription prize was tendered the winning boat with time allowance, but no decision has yet been given on it.

## MAINE.

**Gov. Perham's Majority Over 16,600.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—Three hundred and ninety-three towns heard from up to noon today increase Perham's majority to 16,600 exactly.

## VIRGINIA.

**Meeting of Union Veterans—Delegates to Pittsburg.**

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 12.—Ex-Union soldiers held a meeting here today, Gen. H. H. Wells presiding. Delegates were appointed to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, on the 17th inst. Resolutions were adopted renewing fealty in and devotion to the principles for which they had fought, indorsing Grant and Wilson as the choice of the soldiers' interest, and calling upon their comrades to make every honorable effort to secure their election. The delegates were instructed to use their utmost endeavor to get the co-operation of the Convention at Pittsburg in securing the organization of homestead and distribution of the public lands to the ex soldiers and sailors of the country.

## THE ARKANSAS DISORDERS.

**Executive Forces Reinforced—Death of a Wounded Official.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12.—Gen. Upham left again for Pope County this morning, with a dozen more of the Governor's Guards. Matters in and around Russellville remain about the same as last reported.

Williams, the Deputy Sheriff, shot a few days since, is dead. Letters from Russellville confirm the report that in his dying statement he laid all the blame of the troubles on the present officials.

## THE METIS INVESTIGATION.

**Testimony of Capt. Smith, of the Doris, as to the Weather.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—The investigation of the Metis disaster was continued today. The testimony of Edward B. Doane, second engineer, in charge of the Metis at the time of the disaster, showed that the pumps were all in good working order, but embodied no new facts bearing on the cause of the catastrophe.

William Smith Young, the Captain of the steamer Doris, the companion-ship of the Metis, testified that he went from Providence to New-York that night; he said the weather was so bad that his, with the mate and one wheelsman, remained in the pilot-house until after one o'clock; considered it rather a rough night to leave two men only in the pilot-house, and felt that it had better stay longer; thought men could do these boats well enough, but in such a night we want more men, in order that they may jump out and put the wheel right around, if we have to shear out for a vessel.

Q—If you were going down the beach with a passenger steamer, with 150 persons on board, would you have felt it incumbent upon you to have used extra care, and stay in your pilot-house? A.—Yes, Sir; I should have considered it my duty to do so.

The investigation was then adjourned till tomorrow.

## VERMONT STATE FAIR.

**Address on Improvement in Agriculture by Horace Greeley.**

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 12.—Horace Greeley arrived at St. Johnsbury at 11½ A. M. today, and visited the State Fair, where was gathered a large number of people. Mr. Greeley was introduced by Henry Clark, Esq., the Secretary of the Society, and made an address upon "The Field of Improvement in Agriculture." He said that cultivation had not progressed in New-England in proportion to its growth in population. This is not due to a dislike for work or from natural causes, but to a lack of brain power applied to agriculture as in other pursuits. Wind, water, and steam have not been utilized as they ought, and must be ere long in the service of agriculture. Irrigation has not received the attention its importance demands. The value of forests, too, has not been duly appreciated. A proper attention to these things will increase the products and population of New-England twenty per cent. in ten years. The address had no political allusions. After the address Mr. Greeley made a tour of inspection among the horses and stock, and examined minutely and with much evident satisfaction the agricultural implements on exhibition. The Fair is in every particular a success. The entries for premiums greatly exceed those of last year.

## THE INDIANS.

**Report of the Associated Executive Committee of Friends—Utah Troubles Exaggerated.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following is an extract from the third annual report of the Associated Executive Committee of Friends. The tribes to which it refers were a few years ago among the most uncompromising of the warriors of the Plains. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, numbering 3,8, located on the north fork of the Canadian River, immediately west of the ninety-eighth meridian, have continued to maintain the peaceable and friendly attitude noted in our last report. Very strong efforts have been made by the Kiowas to induce them to join in depredations the present Summer, but hitherto without success. On the contrary, when on one occasion the Kiowas stampeded 125 mules, the Cheyennes demanded of them one-fourth of the plunder, because the act was committed on their reservation. The Kiowas complied with the demand, and forthwith the Cheyennes voluntarily returned the animals to the officer in command at Camp Supply, the nearest military post.

Mr. George W. Dodge, United States Indian Agent, writing from Salt Lake City, says in a letter dated the 1st inst., that the reports relative to the depredations of the Indians in Utah Territory, have been much exaggerated.

**Result of a Council for the Purchase of Indian Reservations.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Hon. John D. Long, Gen. McDonald and Gov. McCook, of Colorado, Indian Commissioners, recently sent to negotiate with the Indians for the purchase of a part of their reservation in Colorado, returned here to-night. They held a council with the Indians, but in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of them present to complete the negotiation, nothing definite was accomplished. A large proportion of those at the Council expressed a willingness to dispose of a part of their reservation, provided a fair price for the land could be agreed upon. The Commissioners will meet in Washington on the 23d inst. and report to the Interior Department.

## ALASKA.

**Unsatisfactory Condition of Affairs—Because of a Steamer Seized by Indians, and Her Company Held as Hostages.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Dispatches received from Victoria report that matters in Alaska are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The steamer Rose was seized at Cross Sound by the Indians, and the vessel, together with passengers and crew, were to be held as hostages for the payment of damages for the killing of Indians, on the garrison at Sitka, some time ago. The steamer made her escape, and arrived at Sitka.

The Hudson Bay Company secure all the finest furs from Alaska by means of their native agents, whom the Company furnish with blankets, &c. For these goods, they get in return the pick of the market.

The only place where there is anything like government in Alaska is in the immediate vicinity of Sitka. Elsewhere, life and property are at the mercy of the Indians. The soldiers on San Juan Island are to be removed to Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather continues extremely warm in

# O'CONOR'S NOMINATION.

## Final Result of the Louisville Committee's Deliberations.

### Address of the Committee—Mr. O'Conor's Reply and the Response of the Chairman.

Major Moreau, Chairman of the O'Conor Committee, which has for a few days past been deliberating over an appeal to the Louisville candidate for the Presidency, made public the document, together with Mr. O'Conor's reply. Major Moreau in his appeal covers a large introductory space, in which Louisville delegates are considered as being "all unused to the devious ways of the politician, and actuated solely by a sturdy devotion to principle, and in this spirit they sought to save from peril the old party whose traditions and history had been handed down by their fathers, but whose glory was their own achievement." They desired to administer a "severe and deserved rebuke to the trusted leaders who had so monstrously betrayed them, and to rescue the old organization from the hands of its enemies and place its time-honored standard in the hands of one whose lofty and unsullied purity and integrity, whose broad, comprehensive statesmanship, whose large and varied experience in governmental affairs, whose learning and ability and unquestioned Democracy should all give assurance to the people that under his leadership they might hope to see peace and tranquillity restored to the country, and dignity and honor again find a home in the capital of the nation, and the Government once more brought to the integrity and purity of its earlier Administrations."

Major Moreau, in closing, said, in accordance with instructions, they conveyed to Mr. O'Conor "the time-honored standard of our glorious party, under whose broad folds for nearly three-quarters of a century the well-trained hosts of the Democratic Party have marshaled, and they would pledge that wherever that banner leads they would follow."

In reply Mr. O'Conor transmitted the following:

MR. O'CONOR'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: My views as to the duty of resisting the Baltimore nomination coincide with those you have expressed.

Unless their lines are kept firm, and their antagonism on some real or supposed principle consistently sustained, political parties can produce no good; they are on their face mere factious combinations to delude the people, and divide, as the profits of a trade, such portions of wealth as can be wrung from them under the forms of law. Consequently in a country governed by parties an avowed coalition of elements, before deeply and vitally antagonistical, for the mere purpose of carrying an election, is not honest. The participants in it part with their regard for decorum; and it is familiar knowledge that this is the less reliance against dishonest action after virtue and public spirit are extinct. Indeedfully in all things the right is prior to the wrong; and, in imaginable instances, there may be wide toleration. Indeed, I am quite prepared to say that there are a large number of eminent men in the Republican Party who would well have served for the Presidency, and whose acceptance as candidates at Baltimore would not have been unjustifiable. The nominations which you so fairly and clearly set forth, in my judgment, are not the same choice of success. The people may be startled by a secret betrayal; they never consent to an open sale.

Ever since the snap judgment against popular assent obtained by the deed of Baltimore, arguments, however unanswerable or very unsound, have been used to prevent resistance. There is said to be no its choice presented, and that of two admitted evils it is wisdom to choose the least. If all this were true, it should be result in favor of the Baltimore nominees. Of transcendent ability and of energy unequaled, there is no room for comparison between himself and his rival. Justice and common sense forbid the comparison, acceptable as it seems, that he is little in anything.

The outcry "too late" is not just, even now. Men travel by steam and commune by electricity. If today a popular sentiment exists, it can be made known to action in an hour. Had we only the appliances of antiquity, a national impulse could light its fires upon a thousand hills and arouse the whole people. With our superior modes of communion, it will be said that fifty days do not afford adequate space for an awakening.

In promoting the objects of your Convention there was no commitment to become its nominee; and until the body adjourned I could not have imagined such a result as a total omission to name or even to suggest any other candidate. It is assumed that this action casts upon Mr. Adams and myself the responsibility of leaving without power to express itself the antagonism which we had done our part to excite, and in which we earnestly participate.

It is therefore asserted that, without my intervention, all Democrats who dissent from the Baltimore coalition, and many patriots who revolt at its origin or dread its consequences, will be left without power to record their protest against it. If such be the fact, it would present a case in which the citizen could have no moral liberty. The path of duty would be plain and direct, leaving him without blame. His defense would require that he should assent to the conscription, take the place assigned him in the national army, whether in the ranks or at the head, and there strive for the right for the stakes. For reasons quite different from those likely to be imputed, I cannot so regard the present exigency.

Part of the vile code advocated by the hirelings of Grant is that direct and immediate success is the first and paramount aim in every human effort. On the contrary, my morality inculcates honorable and manly struggles for the right, however slight the prospect of immediate advantage to the cause, or even to the cause. Every man of ardent mind, who is afforded an access to literature, selects in early life from history or fiction the demi-gods of idolatry, and with more or less attentiveness bestows upon them through life his constant reverence. Mine were not the heroes whose victorious chariot wheels, stained with the blood of vanquished millions, conducted them to fame and renown. My ideals were Troy's champion at his last stand beneath her walls, Leonidas in the Grecian Pass, and the dissenting Consul at Canne. Without any claim to the heroism that could imitate them, I still, still yield them my homage. To spend, in one's allotted place, a blameless life of honest effort, and, at the end, to perish pobly contending in the Thermopylæ of an hone-t cause, has ever seemed to me the perfection of a happy individual destiny. It were an easy task to vindicate my choice. No effort of heroic verse, no eloquence of the tribune or of fiction, approached in majestic beauty the simple language of the historian when narrating one of the instances alluded to: "At this time," says he, the brave Consul, mortally fell, surrounded by enemies, and pierced with wounds. That life which had always been devoted to the service of his country was now lost in its defense." Could the marbles of Palmyra or the wealth of the Indies afford a monument equal to this short, simple, but imperishable narrative! Let no man say that these are the ideas of an aged visionary, in whose mind all manly qualities have perished. Some were adopted in early youth, at the footstool of one who taught that constancy in honest endeavors at right, thinking and well-doing, though in the teeth of resistless antagonism," is the first of human duties; all the cardinal virtues are developed in its performance. None but the corrupt will scoff at these words as indicating the weakness of dotage, blood or of senility. These being the fountains from which my political inspiration was drawn, you must not suppose that despair of your success or fear of any consequence to myself or family weighed with me assuming the attitude to which you invite me. In this, as in all other questions on public affairs, the counsels of fear, favor and affection are alike disregarded.

Neither the personal motives suggested nor apprehensions that your contemplated movement must fail to accomplish any useful results influence me.

I regard the Baltimore nominations as exhibiting in their climax the vices of the nomination system, with its pledges and platforms. Shocking to honest pride and sound morals is the career of bargaining which is now practically required to procure nominations. The platform is a thing gotten up for the emergency. On it the candidate is made to stand on a stool of repentance, as one placed in the pillory, by way of half-pardon, to pledge a now forced upon him. This pitiful attitude, as the most conspicuous office-beggar in the land, must be occupied by the citizen before he can receive a vote for the highest and most honorable of offices. Faith teaches that the poor in spirit will receive the richest blessings of a future life; but it is no part of my political creed that poverty of spirit in worldly affairs should be a passport to the respect and confidence of a great people or a qualification for their chief magistracy.

Whatever I might do in respect to any other office, I could neither accept a nomination nor become a candidate for the successorship to Washington.

Like many others which my taste and judgment have condemned in advance, I hope that these ideas are unfashionable. Every voice that has reached my ears concurs in asserting, as gospel truth, that the electors cannot vote for any one but the nominee of a Convention who has accepted the nomination before it. I do not presume to subvert established usage; but self-respect and modesty unite in forbidding me to play, in these days of political degeneracy, the part of suitor, humble in air and suppliant.

Some censors will no doubt attach to this opinion itself, and still more to the utterance of it, I have long withheld it, and, if possible, I would now avoid expressing it. Many a man, the laurels of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose, has subscribed a platform and stood as a candidate. Perhaps, however, it was in times less corrupt. I do not suppose or believe that any of them did anything which, in their day and under attendant circumstances, was unbecoming. I know, also, that you, my fellow-citizens, and your highly-respected Convention, have prescribed to me no tests; but in conformity with a usage not now to be departed from, you request me to accept a nomination and become a candidate. As I have said from the beginning, I must say I cannot.

REPLY OF MR. MOREAU—DETERMINATION OF THE DEL-EGATION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1872.

MR. O'CONOR, The Committee have received your letter, and hereby tender you their sincere thanks for its great utterances of sound political wisdom and pure morality.

Recognizing fully the extreme personal delicacy and noble purity of character which prompts your declination of the nomination tendered you, through the Committee, by the Louisville Convention, upon the grounds you so forcibly urge, and entirely respecting your wish not to be placed in the attitude of an office-seeker by accepting a nomination at our hands, believing we are acting in the highest and best interests of the whole country, we have determined, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Convention to adhere to you as the candidate of the people, and their inflexed redress, not only to the outraged masses of the great Democratic Party, whose false leaders so shamelessly betrayed them at Baltimore, but also give to all who are in favor of an honest and pure Government an opportunity to be heard at the polls.

Occupying a position far removed from the reach or control of party combinations through conventions and cabals, the people can vote for you with the assurance that they are selecting a candidate made such by their own unfettered action; crowning upon the Louisville Convention, in the grandeur of its conceptions, the glorious crown of a nomination by a convention to prevent them from voting for you as President of the United States; being best assured by your high patriotism and lofty abnegation of self, that you would not feel at liberty to refuse to do service, if elected.

Thus presented to the country, we have no abiding conviction that your position will draw to its support all classes of our citizens who are opposed to the corruption and wrong-doing of the present Administration, and that such Democrats as have been led from their allegiance by the unnatural and corrupt combination at Baltimore will yet repudiate that whole vile proceeding and give to you the undivided support of the National Democratic Party.

WM. C. MOREAU,
Chairman of the Committee.

## THE CHORPENNING CASE.

The following correspondence will show how little foundation there is for the slanders founded on the so-called Chorpenning case:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1872.

*Hon. Jeremiah L. Black:*

MY DEAR SIR: Politically, you and I have been opposed to each other for years, and differ now to our views of public policy. Nevertheless, so great is my confidence in your sense of justice, that I do not hesitate to ask for your testimony in a matter wherein my personal integrity has been assailed. I have been charged with every degree of impropriety, even to downright corruption, in the adjustment of the claim of George Chorpenning. You were one of the counsel of said Chorpenning, and have an intimate knowledge of all the facts in his case, and of my conduct in respect thereof. I now respectfully request you to state in detail all that you know of my part in that business, and especially whether I acted honestly or corruptly. It is but fair to say that I intend to use your answer for my public vindication.

With sentiments of high regard, I am
Your obedient servant,
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.

P. S.—Please send answer by the bearer.
J. A. J. C.

YORK, Aug. 27, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday's date informs me that you have been charged with criminal misconduct in the case of George Chorpenning's claim against the United States, and you ask me to say whether I know of any grounds for believing that you acted improperly or corruptly in that business. I do not hesitate to reply as fully as I can. You are right in supposing that our adverse political sentiments will not influence me in a matter like this. Besides, it does not appear, as I see it, to have any connection with politics. If you have been slandered, your own party had at least as much to do in concocting the falsehood as mine. The malice that made the accusation, without a particle of proof to support it; the baseness that refused you a hearing, and the treachery that left your innocence without a defender, were Republican all through and all over.

What particular act of corruption are you charged with? You mention none in your letter to me, and I have up to this time seen no specification of your supposed offense. The general assertion against a public officer is easily made, and impossible to answer with anything but a general denial. You have made your denial in very emphatic terms, and every just man in the country will say that under these circumstances you are entitled to a triumphant acquittal. Such, I do not doubt, will be the popular judgment.

But you have the advantage of being able to show that you executed your duty in the case referred to with laborious fidelity, and with the strictest regard to the supreme law of the land.

George Chorpenning, a mail contractor, alleged that he had, without any fault of his own, suffered severe injuries by the unlawful action of the Post-office Department—an injury which swept away from him all the previous earning of an industrious life, and reduced him to utter poverty. He repeatedly applied to the Department for reparation, but was told he could not have it without the special authority of Congress. He went to Congress as a petitioner for the redress of his grievances, and laid the proofs of his claims in the House of Representatives, where they remained open to the scrutiny of every member for many months. Then Congress passed a solemn law which directed you, the Post-master-General, to ascertain the amount which the claimant had suffered according to the proofs and affidavits on file. Nothing ever came under my observation, nor did I ever hear anything to justify a doubt that the duty thus cast upon you was most conscientiously and uprightly performed.

The law under which you acted, and which you were bound to take as "a guide to your path and a lamp to your feet," did not direct you to make any more than a calculation of the gross amount of the claimant's losses, and of that calculation the elements were furnished and the basis prescribed.

Your function was like that of a master in Chancery who is ordered to make up an account from certain materials which the Court has decreed to be authentic and legal. You could not get behind the act of Congress. You were bound to obey it, even if you had believed it to be as prodigal a fraud as the bonus to the Pacific Railroad, or as corruptly partisan in its action as the Reconstruction act of 1867.

But was there anything corrupt about this claim? Has any fact been made to appear which should have aroused a suspicion against it in the mind of the most vigilant officer bearing the relation to it that you did? There certainly is no evidence extant that the members of Congress were bribed, or that any member of either House was moved to vote for the law by improper considerations. Nobody, to my knowledge, has averred that the claimant himself did anything worse than present his petition, accompanied by the evidence which showed it to be true. Congress must have believed the evidence, or else the law could not possibly have passed.

Was the evidence true? Some of it consisted of public records which are conclusive. Other facts rested on the sworn statements of witnesses who proposed to "know whereof they affirmed," if even to the cause. Every man of ardent mind, who is afforded an access to literature, selects in early life from history or fiction the demi-gods of idolatry, and with more or less attentiveness bestows upon them through life his constant reverence. Mine were not the heroes whose victorious chariot wheels, stained with the blood of vanquished millions, conducted them to fame and renown. My ideals were Troy's champion at his last stand beneath her walls, Leonidas in the Grecian Pass, and the dissenting Consul at Canne. Without any claim to the heroism that could imitate them, I still, still yield them my homage. To spend, in one's allotted place, a blameless life of honest effort, and, at the end, to perish pobly contending in the Thermopylæ of an hone-t cause, has ever seemed to me the perfection of a happy individual destiny. It were an easy task to vindicate my choice. No effort of heroic verse, no eloquence of the tribune or of fiction

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872.

THE TRADE of the principal Ports of Produce have not been quite so busy.

Ashes, 21 Bbls. Pots..... 1,[illegible]
Beef, tcs., pks..... 2 Bbls. Beef..... [illegible]
Beef Hams, pks..... 30 Leather, sides..... 4,[illegible]
Cotton, bls..... 2,[illegible] Hemp, bales..... [illegible]
Flour, bbls..... 7,[illegible] Iron, pkgs..... [illegible]
Meal, bbls..... [illegible] Lard, kegs..... [illegible]
Naval Stores..... [illegible] Butter, pkgs..... 2,[illegible]
Wheat, bush..... 72,[illegible] Cheese, pkgs..... [illegible]
Corn, bushels..... [illegible] Tallow, pkgs..... [illegible]
Oats, bushels..... 7,700 Grass, pkgs..... [illegible]
Grass seed, bags..... [illegible] Rice, pkgs..... [illegible]
Grass seed, bbls..... 3,[illegible] Tobacco, pkgs..... 1,[illegible]
Flax, bales..... [illegible] Whisky, bbls..... [illegible]
Flax, bags..... [illegible] Wool, bales..... 711
Hops, bales..... [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—The dealings in reasonable quantities have been on an extensive scale, the orders being from the South and South-west having been quite brisk, and from the West, fair. At Brooklyn, [illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but steady, since our last. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 75,[illegible] bags, and 54,[illegible] bags at the interior, with 58,[illegible] bags reported as coming with [illegible] for the United States. Other kinds have been quite moderately dealt in. Quotations are as follows: Rio Cargoes, [illegible] Maracaibo, 714 bags Laguayra, 61 bags Costa Rica, [illegible] bags San Domingo, [illegible] bags for consumption, [illegible] bags Java. The stock of other than Rio in first hands is [illegible]; the morning was 9[illegible] bags, and 14,[illegible] mats. We quote invoice items: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 11½c. @ 12½c.; fair, 13½c. @ 14c.; prime, 14½c. @ 15c.; choice, 17½c. @ 17½c.; and of 7 degrees and upwards, 18c. @ 19c. Rio Lots, at 14½c. @ 20c.; Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, 14c. @ 14½c.; Laguayra, 14c. @ 17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c. @ 27½c.; Mocha, 27½c. @ 30c.

COTTON—Has been offered more freely for early delivery, and prices from Few Orleans advanced have been quoted on what has lower, with 10ds to arrive, at 15c. for Middling, and 15½c. for Good Middling, and further there has been a pretty fair business reported, the agreements of the dealings having been 1,[illegible] bales, (of which 220 bales were to arrive,) included, and 1,[illegible] bales, to shipment, 1,400 bales to spinners, and 1,[illegible] bales to speculators. For nearer delivery there has been an active business reported, but at a reduction of ¼c. @ ⅜c. Included, 1,[illegible] bales, 15,[illegible] bales for January, and 14,300 bales (today,) basis of Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 19¼c.; October, 18.[illegible]c.; November, 18.[illegible]c.; December, 18.[illegible]c.; January, 18.[illegible]c.; February, 18.[illegible]c.; March, 18.[illegible]c. The receipts at this port today were 2,[illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales per rail, [illegible] bales from Philadelphia, 3,[illegible] bales from Galveston. The reported receipts at other shipping ports today were 4,[illegible] bales, and this for the week 22,[illegible] bales, against 11,[illegible] bales the previous week, and for Sept. 1 27,[illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales same time last year. The following sales of cotton are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade specified.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands | Alabama | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary..... | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Good Ordinary..... | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| Low Middling..... | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| Middling..... | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| Good Middling..... | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more inquiry for state and Western Flour, at rather lower prices, but the business done was small. Shipping extras have been offered sparingly, and have been in moderate demand at the ruling figures. Sales have been made since our last of 13,800 bbls., including 1,[illegible] bbls. Ohio, Genesee and St. Louis, at $5 75 @ $6 45; inferior to very good Extra at $7 25@ $8; very good to fancy at $8 [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Ohio, round-hoop Ohio at $7 [illegible] $ bbl. We quote: Fine Flour, $ bbl.: Ohio at $7 [illegible]; Western at $7 [illegible]; City at $7 [illegible]; Superfine State and Western..... 5 75@ 6 45
Fancy State and Western..... 6 [illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands..... 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee..... 8 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..... 7 [illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands..... 6 [illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands..... 7 [illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy..... 7 [illegible]

Southern Flour has been in fair request at steadier prices. The receipts reported at Baltimore for the week, 1,[illegible] bbls.; at Richmond, [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request, and has been in more request at $3 [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; $3 [illegible] for Brandywine; $3 [illegible] for Jersey; the reported sales reach 675 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a more confident demand lately for Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, and prices have advanced 1@2c. $ bush. Winter Wheat has been quiet, which have been offered much less freely. Prime No. 1 Spring has been particularly scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. The inquiry for Wheat, of late, has been satisfactorily met by receipts, for the better grades of Red and Amber, which have been quoted stronger; the general market closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported in store, at 1 [illegible] of 34,000 bushels at 1 [illegible] for prime red and 2d. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at [illegible] for new do. do., afloat; $1 [illegible] for prime new No. 2 Spring, afloat; $1 [illegible] for prime No. 2 Spring, afloat; $1 [illegible] for inferior No. 2 Spring; $1 [illegible] for Red, and $1 [illegible] for Amber. Western, $1 [illegible] for prime to choice new Amber. There still has been a fair inquiry for Rye, for choice, in store, for milling, and $1 [illegible] for White Western and State, in small lots. Corn has been actively sought after, mostly for Western, and for small lots, and has advanced, though closing tamely, at the improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 253,000 bushels, at [illegible], closing at 68c. for prime sail, 69c. for fancy Western, 64½c. for prime steamer grades of new, Mixed Western, 65c.; 64½@64½c. for Yellow Western; 61½@67c. for White Western; 56@60c. for damaged Western; 55c. for small lots, and 57@60c. for Southern. $ bushel.... Rye has been quiet, with average samples of Western quoted at 71c. bid, and 75c. asked, in store. We strictly prime stock available in full lots. Nothing new in Barley.... Oat Meal has been quiet, the agreements of the dealings having been 1,[illegible] bbls. (of which 220 bales were to arrive,) included, and 721 bales to shipment, 1,400 bales to spinners, and 1,[illegible] bales to speculators. For nearer delivery there has been an active business reported, but at a reduction of ¼c. @ ⅜c. Included, 1,[illegible] bales, 15,[illegible] bales for January, and 14,300 bales (today,) basis of Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 19¼c.; October, 18.[illegible]c.; November, 18.[illegible]c.; December, 18.[illegible]c.; January, 18.[illegible]c.; February, 18.[illegible]c.; March, 18.[illegible]c. The receipts at this port today were 2,[illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales per rail, [illegible] bales from Philadelphia, 3,[illegible] bales from Galveston. The reported receipts at other shipping ports today were 4,[illegible] bales, and this for the week 22,[illegible] bales, against 11,[illegible] bales the previous week, and for Sept. 1 27,[illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales same time last year. The following sales of cotton are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade specified.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands | Alabama | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary..... | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Good Ordinary..... | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| Low Middling..... | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| Middling..... | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| Good Middling..... | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |

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Extra Genesee..... 8 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..... 7 [illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands..... 6 [illegible] 7 40
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1872.

# REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHELIEU—Mrs. Macready, Mr. Milnes Levick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE RED POCKET-BOOK—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. Neil Warner.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W. Wallack and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Thos. Thomas.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

RINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

IRVING HALL.—GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST between John Deery and Maurice Daly.

**The New-York Times.**

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Here is what GREELEY's paper anticipated from the Maine election (Aug. 28): "A victory or a large reduction of *last year's* Administration majority." And again: "The Grant managers are expending every effort to keep up their vote to the figures of 1871." The Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine also predicted, in a letter signed by himself, that the Republicans would not get a larger majority than from 6,000 to 10,000 at the outside. These were the "forecasts." The actual *result* is that we improved upon the majority of '71 (which the *Tribune* promised to reduce) by over 5,000, and did better than KIMBALL's lowest estimate by nearly 11,000, and his highest by nearly 7,000. And yet we have not gained a victory! "It is of no consequence," says Toots from GREELEY's chair. Well, let us go on giving him and the Greeleyites generally the job of explaining away our victories. It is quite clear that they are not likely to set us a similar task.

"Though the NEW-YORK TIMES lavishes personal abuse upon CARL SCHURZ and LYMAN TRUMBULL, it is very sensitive concerning the attacks upon the President, and roars with pain on the account of 'his Excellency.' Recently it gave a list of 'sheer lies,' first of which was this, 'that Gen. GRANT was presented with a cottage by THOMAS MURPHY.' The point about the cottage is whether it was a gift. If it was a gift, the President has accepted a present while in office. Now, the charge is not that TOM MURPHY gave GRANT his Long Branch cottage; but that he is one of seven men who subscribed five thousand dollars each to buy the cottage, JOHN HOEY and GEORGE W. CHILDS being two others of the party. This explicit statement has not been denied, as no doubt it would have been if a 'sheer lie.'"

The above is from the *Cincinnati Commercial*—another "high-toned" paper. With reference to our "abuse" of TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, we always stand ready to prove every word we have ever said about them. We only wish we could get HALSTEAD & Co. to adopt the same rule. For instance, they say that it has never been denied that Mr. MURPHY gave five thousand dollars toward the purchase of Gen. GRANT's cottage at Long Branch. Wrong. It has been denied over and over again; and we challenge HALSTEAD & Co. to the proof of their statement. We are determined to benefit our children's picnic fund at the expense of these slanderers, if we can, and therefore we offer to pay over to that fund five thousand dollars if we do not prove that Mr. MURPHY never paid a cent toward the cottage in question, or any other cottage or property for the President, provided HALSTEAD will subscribe five thousand dollars if he fails to make good *his* assertion. Do not sneak off, HALSTEAD & Co., upon the pretense that this is a "bet," and your righteous souls cannot endure the thought of betting. That was the dodge of FENTON's Professor in New-York—you ought to be above imitating it. Here is a charity whose objects have been universally approved by the public. One of us can assist it to the tune of five thousand dollars. Which of us shall it be?

The *Nation*, that very "high-toned" and superior paper, defended DOOLITTLE on the ground that he was no worse than JIM ASHLEY. It admits, however, that the TIMES exposed ASHLEY, just as it has exposed DOOLITTLE—though what inference it wishes people to draw from these facts is not at all clear. It is rather an Hibernian method of constructing an argument. But we must not expect common-sense from the *Nation* when it is in a rage, and it has been in a towering rage throughout this canvass, cursing each side in turn, and having faith only in itself. There is one point, however, on which it does not seem to be well informed—if it is not blasphemy in us to say so. We refer to the fact that its demi-god, CARL SCHURZ, was the man, or perhaps we should say one of the men, who pressed ASHLEY upon President GRANT as a fit and proper person to be Governor of Montana. Now, ASHLEY's character was perfectly well known to the public long before SCHURZ pressed his "claims," for we had made it known—and, moreover, there was an ugly Congressional inquiry, and a report which the angelic editor of the *Nation* may or may not have seen. How are we to reconcile the *Nation's* imaginative view of SCHURZ's character with SCHURZ's demands upon Gen. GRANT for an office for JIM ASHLEY? Is it not, also, a rather significant circumstance that SCHURZ, DOOLITTLE and JIM ASHLEY are all in the traces now for GREELEY? Birds of a feather flock together, saith the proverb, although the sweet-tempered editor of the *Nation* may go into hysterics upon hearing it quoted. He lately told his readers that GREELEY would have had no chance of success unless the TIMES had "abused" CARL SCHURZ—so that CARL SCHURZ does really appear to be a sort of Supreme Being. Yet he (the said "able editor") was one of the men who declared that SCHURZ could not in honor support GREELEY. SCHURZ has done many things which are not by any means consistent with a keen sense of honor. As for the *Nation*, it is far too good for this world, and indeed seems gradually to be departing from it. A crotchety, narrow-minded, and conceited *doctrinaire*, is perhaps fitted to adorn a brighter sphere than this—at any rate, he seems to lead a very miserable life here, and will, we sincerely hope, have better luck by and by.

Most people in this City have reason to know what sort of a thing a Tammany meeting is—a crowd of scalawags and loafers, a lot of Chinese lanterns, and a few second-rate speakers. This was the entertainment got up to revive the sinking spirits of the Greeleyites last night. The speakers on behalf of GREELEY were—just look at the names!—C. A. DANA, (disappointed applicant for the post of Collector of the Port;) "Col." FELLOWS, a Confederate officer, a low slanderer, and TWEED's foremost apologist down to November last; FERNANDO WOOD; and JUDSON KILPATRICK, whose exploits in Panama, North Carolina and elsewhere are yet to be described. Now what can any decent man think of a cause which has for its advocates such men as these? Are they not quite sufficient to stamp this "Greeley reform movement" as a vulgar and insolent attempt to swindle the public?

The *Tribune* denies that it recommended KERNAN on religious grounds. As we have shown on many previous occasions, GREELEY's successor has not the slightest scruple about garbling quotations from other papers, or utterly repudiating what has appeared in the remains of his own. He has stated repeatedly that the TIMES recommended the Government to send troops into North Carolina—an unqualified falsehood. Such a statement as this could not be made in ignorance, seeing that the TIMES has never said a word on the subject, one way or the other. When the *Tribune's* own conduct is in question, it is careful to draw a distinction between the letters of correspondents and the editorial utterances of the paper. But this does not save it in the Kernan affair. It distinctly recommended the Greeleyite candidate for Governor on the ground that he was an "*earnest and severe Roman Catholic.*" We thereupon advised it not to drag religion into politics. But as it has blundered throughout the campaign, in a manner most disastrous to its candidate, it will probably continue to harp upon this religious string, and presently try to shuffle out of its mess by accusing us of committing the very fault against which we have protested.

The gratitude which the Greeley organ displays for small favors is one of the really touching incidents of the canvass. It was thankful that Vermont had not cast a larger majority against TWEED's partner. It tried to extract comfort out of the 16,500 majority cast against the "Sage" in Maine. And now it rejoices loudly over the fact that Mr. GREELEY was not hissed at the Republican meeting on Wednesday night. "It was noticeable," says the Professor, "that the only expression of disapprobation in reference to Mr. GREELEY was laughter, scarcely a single hiss being heard." The Fentonian Professor is quite satisfied so long as GREELEY is only laughed at from one end of the country to the other. "Laugh at us as much as you please," he says, "only don't kick us." All right, we won't—the stockholders of the *Tribune* will probably do the kicking after the 9th of November next.

Readers who care to know how far the mongrel Greeley party is made up of the worst elements of the old Democracy would do well to read the report of the disgraceful attack on a Republican meeting in Brooklyn last night. It was an ebullition of the same spirit that made rioting so fashionable in the days of Democratic supremacy. It will not make Democracy fashionable now, however.

A very hard fight is being made by the Republicans of Indiana, who feel that their State is one of the next battle-grounds on which the Coalition is to meet defeat. The State, as our correspondent has shown in his elaborate and interesting review of the situation, is being carefully and thoroughly organized. Every district is being polled, and every honorable means employed to bring out the full vote of the party. In 1870 we were beaten by 2,556. In 1868, in the State election—we had less than a thousand majority. Our leaders are confident that this year a majority can be secured that will render the State certain for GRANT in November by a still heavier majority. Vermont and Maine have made the work much easier than it was before.

### Southerners in the Minority.

GREELEY was nominated at Baltimore partly in deference to the alleged desire of the South. A considerable number of very active Southerners made "demonstrations" in his favor, and these were accepted as conclusive. Since then it has been assumed that the South would go strong for GREELEY in November. North Carolina showed plainly that this was a gross mistake. Many thousand white men voted in August in that State who had not voted before since the close of the war, and so many of them voted the Republican ticket that the net loss of the Democratic Party since 1870 amounted to eight thousand votes. In Virginia, also, advices that can be relied on, from prominent Democrats, now declare that "GRANT's chances for carrying that State are better than GREELEY's," and that "the reaction against GREELEY is tremendous."

These facts are no more than might have been expected. As between GRANT and GREELEY, why should Southerners of any kind support the latter? Is it alleged that GRANT has appointed men not born in the South to the Federal offices? That is only measurably true, and so far as it is true, it could not be helped. He found the greater part of these offices already held by such men. Few Southerners could take the iron-clad oath. Those who could, and who were willing to accept an office from the United States Government, were despised more bitterly than the "carpet-baggers." Gen. GRANT recommended the repeal of the oath, and it was repealed. But he could not repeal the deep-seated antipathies of the Southern people. Even so distinguished a citizen as Gen. LONGSTREET was ostracised when he took an office from GRANT, and all his best friends refused to speak to him. Was the President, under these circumstances, likely to find the fittest men for appointment among native Southerners?

Now things are changed. The Southerners who go for GREELEY, with the avowed object of getting the offices distributed among them, cannot complain if other Southerners take appointments from GRANT, and we have the testimony of Attorney-General WILLIAMS that GRANT urged him—other things being equal—to select Southerners for the appointments in his department; and he has done so.

Do the Southerners really wish to show that they desire an honorable reconciliation? They can do so vastly more effectively by voting for GRANT than by voting for GREELEY. Has not GRANT led the people of the North in that direction, and led them, too, with a wise moderation and careful observance of the signs of the times that made them follow him? GREELEY blundered into a cry for indiscriminate amnesty, not only when the people here were not ready for it, but when the repetition of it only aggravated and alarmed them, and caused them to make haste more slowly than they would otherwise have done. But Gen. GRANT's steps have been careful and steady, and at each advance he has had the vast majority of the voters close behind him. Which was the best service to the South—to advocate the removal of the disabilities of all but a few score of comparatively obsolete men, and *get it*; or to insist on the removal of all or none, at a time when Congress and the people would have unhesitatingly granted nothing rather than all? The first was the policy of Gen. GRANT, the second was the crazy impulse and obstinate course of HORACE GREELEY.

GRANT accepted the war as it was offered by the South as the *ultima ratio*, the final arbitrament. He was successful in war, and fairly won the right of representing the victorious party in the settlement after the war. In that capacity was he not all a great soldier should be—generous to the vanquished, strict in construing the terms of surrender in favor of those who had laid down their arms, and faithful in undertaking to do justice to both sides? He was President of a nation victorious in civil war, and he was bound in honor and by oath to administer its will. Has he not done so temperately and fairly? No words of his can be found on record calculated to make peace more difficult, less honorable, or less enduring. HORACE GREELEY cannot say as much.

GREELEY was the very bitterest advocate of the laws offensive to the South. GRANT simply executed them, and that—considering the almost unlimited powers placed in his hands—with a discretion and forbearance that showed great self-control, and great modesty and good sense. These are arguments which we know appeal strongly to many sober-minded men in South. Why should they not convince a great majority? If the South owes no affection to the Republican Party, it owes no gratitude to the Democracy, which led it to its ruin for years before and during the war. Even if old associations might claim some regard, the interests of the present are far more important, and should be consulted first. It is certain that Mr. GREELEY cannot be elected. He has divided the Democratic Party far more than he has divided the Republicans. His nomination lost Democratic North Carolina, and it has not made the slightest perceptible inroads in Republican Vermont and Maine. Whatever honorable measure of conciliation was expected from supporting GREELEY may now be much more effectually sought in supporting GRANT.

### Gen. Dix and His Calumniators.

We cut the following from the columns of the *World* of the 9th inst.:

"After that has been done he may have the telegram engraved, if he likes, on his coat-of-arms, and we shall immediately have faith to ask him to tell us the truth about the Credit Mobilier, the Union Pacific Railway, and the enormous bribes which the former is reported to have given to BLAINE, DAWES, BOUTWELL, BINGHAM, and a dozen other Radical members of Congress, in order to secure the latter. For Gen. DIX was President of the Union Pacific Railroad at the time when these bribes are alleged to have been given. He was deep in the confidence of the Company—so deep, in fact, that when he was appointed Minister of the United States to France, he was intrusted by the directors with the placing of their bonds in Paris, did place there more of these bonds than Minister SCHENCK helped to place of the shares of the Emma Mine in London, and received his due commission for so doing."

We are authorized to say that Gen. DIX, as President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. CISCO, as its Treasurer, declined, for the reason that they were officers of the Company, to take any interest in the Credit Mobilier, which was a contract for the construction of the road; that they never owned any of its stock, and find no knowledge whatever of the manner in which its stock was distributed, or of the alleged bribery of public men.

We are authorized to say, further, that, with the exception of a few thousand dollars—not more than five thousand—all the bonds of the Union Pacific Company were negotiated and sold in the United States. The assertion, therefore, that Gen. DIX placed in Paris more of the bonds "than Minister SCHENCK helped to place of the shares of the Emma Mine in London" is unfounded and false. While on this subject, we will say, further, that the contracts with the Credit Mobilier for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad were made in 1867, Gen. DIX went to Paris in 1866, and had no knowledge of these contracts until after they were executed.

### The Lesson of the Metis Disaster.

The evidence before the Board of Investigation appointed to examine into the cause of the *Metis* disaster, seems to be decidedly conflicting on the question of responsibility for the collision. The statements of the Captain, mate, and helmsman of the schooner are met by a positive denial from the officers of the steamer, who, in turn, unite in declaring that the accident was due to mismanagement on the part of the schooner. It is unfortunate that the evidence on this point rests entirely upon the testimony of interested parties. Had the accident occurred during the day, or at a time in the night when the passengers were on deck, there would have been little difficulty in getting at the truth of the matter; as it is, we doubt whether the facts in the case will ever be made clearly manifest, or if the offenders ever receive their just punishment.

Mixed navigation by steam and wind has somewhat changed the old laws of sailing and rights of way; but the law as at present in force in all civilized nations is so explicit that there is little danger of mistake, and has favored the weaker party—the sailing vessels—to such an extent that in nineteen accidents of this kind out of twenty, the steamer is at fault. The law, in brief, is this: Steamers must invariably give way for sailing vessels. That is, in passing, a sailing vessel must hold on her course, while the steamer must adjust hers to favor it. The wisdom of this will be apparent to all who have watched a steamer threading her course through a river or harbor crowded with vessels. Sailing vessels are always greatly limited in choosing the line of direction they would pursue, and from their positions, a practiced eye can predict their course at a glance; but if this were to be changed on the appearance of a steamer, by "luffing" or "tacking," the pilot of the latter would become wholly disconcerted, and the number of accidents would probably multiply tenfold. From this it will be seen that in a collision, unless the helmsman of the sailing vessel utterly loses his presence of mind, the fault must inevitably be laid to the pilot of the steamer; and thus also, in case of dispute, it is generally safe to attach the responsibility to the same quarter. In the present disaster, there is every reason to think that the same judgment would hold good; the story of the captain of the *Nettie Cushing* is in every respect more consistent and probable than that of the pilot of the *Metis* and his assistant; and though we have no wish to prejudice matters on either side, we are obliged to say that the action of the Steam-boat Company, in seeking to avoid investigation, strongly countenances a like conclusion.

There are several indirect results arising out of this disaster to which we wish to call attention. They are these: The ten or twelve Sound steamers running daily to and from this port, and carrying often a thousand passengers at a trip, are very insufficiently supplied with means of protection from fire; in case of an accident of this kind or of wreck, the number of boats on hand would be wholly inadequate for the purpose of carrying the usual number of passengers; while, with the exception of a few officers, the men employed on these steamers have not the slightest knowledge of seamanship, being simply hired to load or unload freight or as firemen, and in case of disaster could not compare in point of usefulness with ordinary male passengers. Add to this, what is a too evident fact, that the few boats carried are not in a position to render immediate service, and it will be seen what decided risks a traveler unwittingly assumes in making a pleasure trip to Newport or Boston. There is on all these steamers considerable parade made in the shape of cork life-preservers, and in most cases we can credit the managers with having a large and handy supply of these useful articles; but experience has proved that something more than life-preservers is necessary. A float for a few hours in the cold waters of the Sound will prove as destructive to human life as fire or drowning; and unless the accident occurred during the day or in pleasant weather, this would be the probable result. Can nothing be done to prevent this? If the risk were a natural one, which travelers must of necessity take, we should advise silence and submission; but when it is one that can in a great degree be removed, we feel called upon to demand that a remedy be provided, and to warn the public against needlessly exposing themselves to disaster. Since the *Westfield* explosion the Government inspection of boilers and examination of engineers has been rigidly enforced, to the satisfaction, we think, of every one. Cannot some regulations of a like nature be adopted to give to our traveling the security now wanting?

### How to Evade the Noose for the Gallows.

A few days since, a thief and burglar, calling himself FORRESTER, was arrested in Washington by Mr. KELSO's detectives, and brought to this City to answer the charge of having murdered the late BENJAMIN NATHAN. Let us recall for a moment the manner in which this scoundrel has been treated since the time of his arrest, both by the Police and by a part of the City Press.

Had FORRESTER been a distinguished and deserving hero, he could not have received more careful and obsequious attentions than those that were lavished upon him by the officers who brought him to this City. They apologized for taking the liberty of handcuffing him, and were evidently greatly relieved when he magnanimously pardoned them for doing what cruel fate had made their unwelcome duty. They secured an entire compartment in a palace-car for their honored prisoner, and carefully guarded him from the rude gaze of intruding passengers. They keenly reproached themselves that, in the hurry of their departure, they had forgotten to bring a pack of cards wherewith to amuse him, and though they diligently searched the train through, they were unable to procure the coveted means of amusement, until, after two hours had elapsed, the train made its first stoppage. They regaled their guest with chicken, choice brandy, and the best of Havana cigars, and when cards were finally procured, gladly availed themselves of the distinguished honor of joining him in a game of casino. When they reached New-York, they enveloped FORRESTER in a linen duster, so that the degrading handcuffs should not attract attention, and drove him in a close carriage to the Tombs. Since his arrival at that prison, he has been treated with the utmost consideration. He has been supplied with whatever food his fancy craved, and there has been an anxiety to please on the part of the prison attendants which the average hotel waiter would do well to emulate. Cigars and newspapers have been lavished upon him, and crowds of visitors have thronged his ante-room, humbly sending in their cards, and anxiously waiting until he should condescend to grant them an interview. When summoned into Court to plead to the charge of murder, a handsome carriage, drawn by a pair of splendid gray horses, was placed at his service, and the obsequiousness of his attendant officers showed the high estimation in which they held this vulgar thief and ruffian.

Meanwhile the Press, with a few honorable exceptions, has devoted columns to the description of FORRESTER's personal appearance and conduct under confinement, and has discussed with the gravity due to so important a matter the question whether a lump under FORRESTER's eye was the result of a blow, or of the bite of a mosquito. The result of this sickening exhibition of morbid sentiment on the part of the Press, and contemptible servility on the part of the Police, is inevitably to persuade the ignorant and young of the glory of crime, and the vast advantages that accrue to the criminal. To be furnished with sumptuous food, and unlimited cigars and brandy, and to be waited upon by respectful policemen, and "written up" in the journals familiar to the criminal classes—to have palace-cars and elegant carriages placed at one's disposal—it is only necessary to become an accomplished thief, and to win the suspicion of murder. Who can doubt that this is the lesson which hundreds of our street Arabs will draw from the spectacle of the fêted FORRESTER? Every one knows that the representation of the drama of "Jack Sheppard" was forbidden abroad, because it was found to be a direct and powerful incentive to crime. If this was the result of a wretched play wretchedly performed, how much more potent for evil must be the visible glorification of an actual criminal? FRANK LESLIE (GREELEY's friend) does harm enough to the young with his *Day's Doings*, and other indecent publications. LESLIE ought to have been indicted long ago, but instead of that, he is a great politician—a chief leader in the "Reform movement," as started by FENTON and GREELEY. And now FORRESTER is to be made out a hero. Can we wonder that the young in our large cities so often take to crime as a duck takes to water?

### The Musical and Dramatic Season.

But that the Presidential contest absorbs the lion's share of public attention, more stress would be laid on the fact that we are likely to have in 1871-2 the most remarkable dramatic and musical season ever known here. The popularity of Italian opera may be inferred from the unprecedented rush for boxes and seats. The season is to begin on Sept. 30 and to run to the middle of December; but New-York will not long be left thereafter without opera, for the Tamberlik troupe are expected from Havana, and will probably open early in February. The names spoken of in both companies as supporters of the chief artists are such as promise good work, and we trust the managers will see to it that their promises to the public in all possible respects are strictly fulfilled. Besides these, English and German lyric companies are talked of, and will probably give opera in the course of the season.

Turning from opera to the concert season the outlook, relatively speaking, is even more promising. It is possible that Signor MARIO may not now be the *Rosel* or the *Fawsade* he once was; though even here we should be glad to be able to test how far his mellowed dramatic experience, his perfect method, his unrivaled grace, tact, and finish, atone for a natural decadence in his once matchless voice. But romanzas and concerted pieces in a concert-room make far lighter tax on the vocal powers than a heavy rôle in grand opera, and in the former, we are quite sure, Signor MARIO will still sustains competition, and stand in need of no apology. Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI will be the soprano of the MARIO troupe, and Miss CARY the contralto; while Miss THERESA CARENO and M. SAURET are to add to the concerts the reputed charm of admirable handling of piano-forte and violin. These concerts begin on the 19th, and the week after, on the 23d, New-York is to hear another grand artist in Herr ANTON RUBINSTEIN—who we hope is not always afflicted with cholera morbus, as he appears to be in the portraits of him which are placed in the shop-windows. A more unhappy, pain-racked looking personage has never been on exhibition before in this City. Let us hope he is not quite so weary of this "wale" as he is made to appear. Of this pianist it is right to say that in certain directions he has no living equal, and his towering European reputation has been gained not by genius alone but by hard work. In addition to the Mario and Rubinstein concerts there are to be the usual series of the Philharmonic Society—which we hope will be made more attractive than those of last year—a limited number of symphony concerts, under the competent direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, at Steinway Hall, and it is presumed, the customary series of the Church Music Association.

In dramatic matters, the promise is no less rich. Mr. FECHTER will soon throw open his doors in Fourteenth-street, when the public may look for histrionic achievements not highly effective alone, but worthy of their thoughtful consideration. Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT, beginning next Monday, are to occupy Booth's. Mr. DALY's two theatres are already in full and prosperous swing, and Miss AGNES ETHEL—backed by the powerful support of a new play written expressly for her by VICTORIEN SARDOU—is to begin the season of elegant comedy next Tuesday, at the renovated house, in Union-square. Later on, a new Niblo's, which is fast rising from the ashes of the old, will open—making another notable dramatic event of the season, while the various theatrical attractions at the Olympic and Wood's Museum will, we may be sure, remain undimished.

We have not yet enumerated all the events that may be expected to furnish us with entertainments during the Winter. It is said that Mr. EDWIN FORREST purposes giving readings from SHAKESPEARE, at Steinway Hall, and that Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who has just been trying the experiment at Newport, has similar intentions. Then we have Mr. EDMUND YATES, an author of excellent repute and great popularity, promising us interesting lectures. Altogether, we are likely to see a gay Winter, and we have no doubt that every branch of trade will flourish.

## MINOR TOPICS.

It appears that the Japanese teas, which have lately become so popular in California, possess some qualities not heretofore discovered in the teas of China. A certain Dr. FULKERSON, of Santa Rosa, in the before-mentioned State, is authority for the statement that a small quantity of Japanese tea proved sufficient to bring four persons, including himself, almost to death's door. Immediately after breakfast, they were simultaneously seized with terrible pains and vomiting. The doctor, having examined the tea remaining in the package, has found a considerable quantity of arsenic. The result is that the residents of Santa Rosa have suddenly ceased to expatiate upon the manifest superiority of Japanese teas.

The waning hopes of treasure-seekers are likely to receive a new impetus, from the reports of a success recently achieved by one of the numerous expeditions sent out from San Francisco during the past few years. It appears that the wreck of the Spanish frigate *Locaina*, which was supposed to have gone down with a vast quantity of silver, has at last been discovered on the coast of Ecuador. The divers had been at work for a considerable time without finding any headway. At length, their industry was rewarded to such an extent that Capt. PARKER, the commander of the expedition, was enabled to return to San Francisco with two kegs of silver. The Captain's principal object in coming back, however, was not so much to announce his success, as to procure hose and other appliances necessary to enable the divers to complete their labors. Meanwhile, the stockholders in the enterprise have been greatly encouraged by a sight of the silver. So far, the treasure-hunters of California have met with little better than a continual round of failures. Capt. PARKER's success, being entirely unexpected, has, therefore, caused quite a flutter of excitement among the forlorn ones, who will probably be influenced by it to renew their efforts.

If thieves and burglars are gifted with a perception of the humorous, they must have been immensely amused at the mistake of two private watchmen in Brooklyn the other night. Each mistook the other for a burglar, and they, therefore, engaged in a rough and tumble fight, until one of them escaped from his antagonist, and seeking refuge in a Station-house, informed the sergeant that he had been beaten by a burglar. The officers dispatched in search of the supposed burglar found the other private watchman bathed in blood, but full of triumph over his discomfiture of his opponent. It is difficult to imagine anything which would more powerfully appeal to the burglar's sense of humor than the mutual pounding of one another on the part of zealous watchmen. With a view, therefore, to interfere with burglarious joys, and to preserve the integrity of watchmen's heads, it would be wise to furnish private watchmen with some sort of badge by which they would be able to recognize one another.

The excitement which has been aroused in the usually peaceful hamlet of the people of Flushing, by an attempt to cut off the tide-water from the salt marshes in the neighborhood of the town, ought to attract attention to the subject of draining salt marshes, in New-Jersey, as well as on Long Island, these marshes are abundant. So long as they are daily invaded by salt water tides, they remain perfectly innocuous. No sooner, however, is the salt water cut off, and the marshes converted into fresh-water swamps than they exhale malaria. Years must elapse before the Hackensack or the Long Island marshes can be filled in, so as to prevent them from absorbing the fresh-water drainage of the neighborhood. In the meantime, the inhabitants of the neighborhood must suffer from the malaria. In the case of Flushing, the drainage of the salt meadows would arrest the growth of the town for a generation, since it would remove it its champion chills and fevers district of this region.

M. THIERS has, for the first time, given the world to suppose that he does not believe himself to be immortal. He is about to bring before the Assembly a project for creating the office of Vice-President, the meaning of which clearly is that he desires to save France from the anarchy into which it would probably fall were his death to leave it without a chief. The Vice-Presidency, if created, will be a very important office, since M. THIERS' advanced age renders his death an event which, it is reasonable to expect, will occur at no very distant day. There is little doubt that he will contrive to fill the office with the man whom he may desire to have chosen, and in all probability the new Vice-President will be devoted to M. THIERS' ideas of Government. It is, however, possible that he may mean to purchase the support of GAMBETTA, or insure the fidelity of MCMAHONS, with this bribe. In either case, he would gain more popularity than would accrue to him from the appointment of some creature of his own.

A petition is in circulation in Germany, praying the Government to acquire territory on the side of the Atlantic, to which the stream of German emigration may be diverted, and the Fatherland thus saved the annual loss of thousands of her sons. The expectations of the petitioners would not be realized even were their petition to be granted. If Germany possessed a Transatlantic colony, the Government could not force its subjects to emigrate thither unless they so desired; and it is in the highest degree improbable that they would prefer a new and unknown colony to the German communities already in prosperous existence in the Great Republic. Moreover, the Germans settling in this supposed colony would be quite as much lost to the Fatherland as are those who come to this country. In neither case would they be apt to return home, while in both cases the Government would be equally unable to enforce its claim to military service.

### Gen. John C. Robinson.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You have upon your State ticket in New-York, a gentleman who is, perhaps, as well and favorably known in our State as in yours. I refer to Major-Gen. John C. Robinson. It was my good fortune to serve under him, in the Army of the Potomac, when he was the commander of six Pennsylvania regiments, the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Forty-first, and when, afterward, he was promoted to the command of a division, other Pennsylvania regiments fell to his lot.

There was no general officer in the army more highly esteemed by his subordinates than your candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. At Fredericksburg, when the Pennsylvania Reserves were being driven back to the river, Gen. Robinson, at the head of his Keystone Brigade, came to their relief. His horse was killed by a solid shot at the Bowling Green road, but quickly transferring himself to another, his dash and impetuosity carried his brigade like an avalanche against the advancing foe, and he thus saved Livingstone's and Randolph's batteries and re-established the line which a moment before seemed hopelessly broken. His personal gallantry and devotion to the cause of the Union always inspired his soldiers in the many general engagements in which he participated, until at the Wilderness he was shot down (as usual in the front line) and lost his leg.

Next to his personal value he was appreciated by us for his zealous care for the comfort of his men, especially in regard to Quartermaster's and Commissaries' supplies. Robinson's brigade always had the best camp, the best clothing and the best rations that could be procured, and officers and men knew that they were indebted for all this to the watchful and fatherly care of their Brigade Commander.

There are five thousand soldiers here who would walk from Philadelphia all the way to Binghamton to vote for him, if the law allowed it; but as we can't do that, we propose to send him a greeting on the second Tuesday of October with *at least* twenty thousand for his comrade Hartranft.

VETERAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1872.

### Marie-Patti Concerts.

Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Mlle. Careno, and M. Sauret arrived in this City yesterday, by the steamer Washington. The sale of tickets for the Marie-Patti concerts, to be commenced at Steinway Hall on Monday next, will be opened this morning at 9 o'clock, at the general ticket office in the hall. Seats for either of the three concerts can be secured.

### The Granite State Once More.

The Lebanon (N. H.) *Free Press* expresses the confident opinion that Greeley will not come within 5,000 votes of carrying New-Hampshire. It says: "One of our State exchanges says that for every Republican who will vote for Greeley, one Democrat will vote for Grant, and two will not vote at all. This is a fair estimate so far as our observation is concerned, and we have taken a good deal of pains to ascertain the facts. The Greeley defection among Republicans is scarcely worth naming. In many towns not one can be found, while the great majority of towns report only two or three. In a very few towns, where the Republican Party has been badly divided for years, as in Lancaster, the movement develops considerable strength, taking simply a portion of those who have made a practice of bolting. But pit all the odds and ends of the Dolly Vardens together, and it is not possible to cast nearly so large a vote as the Democrats have cast several times alone. On the other hand, we have never seen the Republicans so thoroughly aroused and united as now. The almost universal feeling among them is one of intense hostility to Greeley, and they will make a much harder fight against him than they would against a straight Democrat. Whatever of regard they may have had for Greeley hitherto, his bargain and sale with the Democrats has been so barefaced and shameless that he has forfeited their respect."

### The Cider Issue in Maine.

In all their wild talk about "transfer of percentages," "defections," &c., in connection with the Maine election, the Greeley organs ignore the fact that the difficulty the Republicans had to contend against was not so much Greeleyism as it was the prohibition issue. On this point the Portland *Press* thus speaks: "The defection of Greeley Republicans was a slight obstacle compared with the opposition arising from the Liquor law question, which cost us several thousand votes in the State. The enemy made the utmost possible use of the dissatisfaction arising from this source by an extensive distribution of circulars depicting the extreme points of the existing law and urging a rebuke of the law by a vote for Kimball. The effectiveness of this appeal is abundantly testified by the vote of Portland and several others of the cities. The strength of the 'Liberal Republicans' who voted almost solid for Kimball was comparatively inconsiderable. Had we not only their opposition we should have given a majority exceeding 20,000. The Greeley business in Maine, considered as a 'tidal wave,' a 'great revolution' and a 'spontaneous uprising of the people,' is not a success."

### Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

The Winsted (Conn.) *Herald* is really getting important. It is so anxious to see a list of the delegates to the late Cincinnati "Reform" Convention that it has the assurance to offer to pay $25 to any one who will produce the roll. The *Tribune*, it says, called the crowd "a stately, august assemblage," and it does seem rather hard to us that it should not be permitted to know, even at this late day, "who the delegates were for its own blessed little State of Connecticut."

# THE DEMOCRACY.

## How Tammany Responds to the Support of Greeley.

## Wonderful Display of Rhetoric and Worn-Out Argument.

## Disappointed Politicians and Disgusted Office-Seekers in Council.

## Very Little Enthusiasm but Considerable Curiosity.

The Tammany mass-meeting in favor of the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees, that was intended to do so much in showing the strength of the Greeleyite Party in this City, came off last night. The meeting was intended so to on the scale affected by Tammany when her sons were up to their elbows in the coffers of the City Treasury, consequently both Tammany and Irving Halls were engaged, and several stands erected in Union-square. The result was that the Committee of Arrangements spread their butter over too much bread, and the "ratification" meeting failed of its intended effect. So hollow was the show that it did not impose upon the thoughtful spectators, who had come merely through curiosity, as the fact was apparent that Tammany had been shorn of its strength and had no cordial adherents in its support of the coalition candidates.

IN TAMMANY HALL.

Tammany Hall was, of course, well filled when the meeting was called to order, for two-thirds of those present were attracted by the novel spectacle of seeing the notorious Mudgett and Dana on the same platform with Fellows, the Ex-Confederate; R. M. T. Hunter, the Virginian apostle of peace; Saunders, the colored orator, and disappointed applicant for a position in the Custom-house, besides many others of like kik. The audience was further edified by seeing Gen. Banks sitting in close proximity to Police Justice Tom Ledwith, who sold out to Tammany for a promised Judgeship. Near these were Ex-Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and Francis Kernan, who make the Executive office in this State. The principal members of this ill-assorted group evidently found no pleasure in their companions on the platform, among whom were Corners Schurmer and Young, Judge Coulter, (of election fraud notoriety,) old Tom Whelan and two or three dozen bar-room politicians of no consequence to anybody but themselves.

The first sign of the weakness of the Greeley-ite programme was found in the fact that the Committee hesitated about initiating the proceedings, and it was not until the audience had stamped and bellowed for nearly an hour that the gentlemen of the committee concluded to show themselves upon the gaudily-dressed platform. The appearance of many of those seated in the auditorium proved them to be of the unwashed section of the Democratic Party, though they seemed to be wondering at the absence of the silver and gilt which Tammany was wont to amuse and gratify its followers in times when money was to be had for the taken and no questions asked.

In opening the proceeding, Mr. A. S. Sullivan made a brief speech, in which he alluded to the clasping of hands across the bloody chasm, and then introduced Dana as the Chairman. Dana professed to be embarrassed by the faint show of applause elicited by his appearance, as well he might be, and then proceeded to say that the canvass was a question of life and death, that could not be endured, but no great nation has been able to preserve republican institutions, as corruption killed them and the Republic changed to despotism. He frothed about the bribing of Congress, the sale of offices by the President, and a few more of similar import, though he evidently failed to raise the slightest degree of enthusiasm. He made a feeble allusion to Democratic gains in North Carolina and Maine, which only elicited a smile from all within the sound of his voice.

As soon as Dana had finished, Mr. Ackert read a long list of Vice-Presidents, among them being Sheriff Matthew Brennan, Edward Bassford of the Americus Club, John Mullaly, the Health Commissioner who is always objecting to reformatory measures, Whitelaw Reid, the Professor Allen, whose book on Greeley was largely advertised in Irving Hall, Itzy Oliver and a large number of others who, being respectable, were, of course, absent. Several of the names on the printed list were scratched with pencil, as will no doubt be the case today with many others when their owners ascertain the use made of them.

Resolutions then read making it the duty of Americans to rise against a Presidential despotism, and unite against corrupt and reckless officials, who are overwhelming States with useless debt and insufferable pensions, the latter word sounding oddly enough in the hall where the Democratic Party was once urged to record itself in favor of repudiation and unlimited greenbacks. The resolutions hailed the nominees of the Greeleyite Party as all that was good and glorious, and claimed that their election would secure all that was gained by the war. The Stars Right doctrine ran vividly through the whole series, and a great deal of stress was laid upon the redistricting of the State of New-York by the (so-called) Reform Legislature, and the party was called upon to condemn its own friends for that act.

Hon. F. Kernan, nominee for Governor, was then introduced, and spoke in favor of the Baltimore nominees, and denounced in general terms the administration of Gen. Grant. He enlarged the principles laid down in the Greeley-Brown platform. He strongly deprecated all the so-called attempts at coercive violence adopted toward the South by the present Government and preached wholesale peace and good will to all men. He submitted to every intelligent man the question, "Is there danger of Government necessary?" He called upon the laboring men to say whether the missions of the Administration had reformed their existing corruptions! The speaker then went off to New-Orleans after Mr. Casey, to Long Branch after Gen. Grant, and into Maine, Vermont and North Carolina, finding grievous fault with each and every one of those who had anything to do with the present Administration or the recent elections.

R. M. T. Hunter next spoke about martial law and many other things that were unheard by the audience, who rudely insulted him by shouting "Louder!" and "Gen. Banks! to the front!" He kept his feet, however, for half an hour, and then the Bobbin Boy took his place.

Bowing repeatedly, Gen. Banks advanced to the front of the platform, and, in a hoarse voice, said that in Maine the new movement had carried with it twenty-five per cent of the Republican strength, without a quaver in his voice. Then the General so largely on his record as to announce that his native State, Massachusetts, would in November, under the lead of Schurmer, diminish her usual Republican majority by 50,000—a shameful declaration that invoked some cheering. He then paraphrased the words of Gen. Grant by remarking that we must have peace, and that it could only be secured through the Greeleyite movement. Turning to the South, he said that the negroes were without experience and without intelligence in matters of government, words which startled those who had heard him speak in former days. The negroes, he said, had over them Administrations of carpet-baggers, who had piled up enormous debts in their respective States. What, he asked, could result but repudiation from the acts of these bastard Governments in the South? (Hisses and applause.) He actually declared that Gen. Grant proposed to substitute a personal and military Government, and to establish imperial uniforms in place of constitutional liberty, going on to say, in a lofty tone, that no sentiments of gratitude on his part should make him keep silence or acquiesce in such a change. At this point Gen. Banks' efforts to retain the attention of the audience appeared to completely exhaust him, and he suddenly sat down.

W. D. Saunders spoke next; expressed his confidence in the election of Greeley, and said that so many States were sure to go for him that he could not be defeated in November.

Chauncey M. Depew was then introduced. He said that he had read in the Times that New-York City was to be carried for Gen. Grant, and that it meant that the money extracted from the Treasury, from the Custom-house, from the gold gamblers, from the capitalists, is to buy the City of New-York for the Administration. He (Depew) Alluding to the settlement of the differences with Great Britain at Geneva he contended that it was high time for the American people to get rid of "an incompetent Administration at home and full-cup diplomacy abroad." He said that the Liberals were striving to secure the unadulterated rights for all mankind in order that there might be a common brotherhood, a common patriotism for the Republic—a state of things which could only be brought about by making Horace Greeley President.

Dented R. Lucas, of West Virginia, and "Gus-ness" O'Donnell followed, the meeting having by this time nearly dissolved in numbers. Cries of "Seymour" were heard, but the Ex-Governor refused to respond, quietly keeping in the background, and the remnant of the audience then left dispersed.

IRVING HALL.

The Democratic gathering in Irving Hall commenced at 8¼ o'clock, the hall being then less than half full, and the platform showing a bearly account of empty chairs. The programme was opened by the Hanle performing a double of Wallack, after which Messrs. Chauncey Depew, Fernando Wood, Gen. Kilpatrick, Hale Ackerman, F. C. Spencer and others entered the room. Mr. Spencer was nominated Chairman, Messrs. Sinclair Tousey and others were named as Vice-Presidents, and the same long string of resolutions furnished in Tammany Hall were read. Mr. Isaiah Rogers acting as disgust-in-chief during the evening.

Fernando Wood was the first speaker, and was evidently uneasy in his harness as a supporter of Horace Greeley, for he astonished his committee by announcing that he intended to speak to Democrats only, and he felt some embarrassment in being called upon to open the meeting, and preside Gov. Walker and Chauncey M. Depew, for they had belonged to a party with which he was not identified. He asked his Democratic friends not to forget that their party supported some great fundamental principles of government, but he did not speak of the platform borrowed from Cincinnati, being no doubt aware that it was safer to let it alone. It believed in the purification of public employment and civil service reform, in the right of man to self-government in law, order, and the preservation of the peace of the community, no doubt forgetting all about the Police riots of 1857. He referred to the disruption of the Democratic Party, and the chance which led to the civil war. Without reference to the past, no person of intelligence and of any mind, the speaker could not go home and look his family in the face if he did anything to sustain the present Administration in power, and then concluded his remarks by saying that he was, as ever, a staunch Democrat, having carefully omitted to say a word about Greeley at all.

It was a singular sight to see so bitter an opponent of the war standing on the same platform, and apparently supporting the same candidates, with one man, who he had decried for census-taking and the other as a "Lincoln hireling" during the late unpleasantness. His evident uneasiness was apparent to all, and his speech had no weight or conviction in it. While Fernando was addressing his Democratic friends, the other speakers tried to appear cheerful, but were quite unsuccessful.

Chauncey M. Depew was the next speaker, and after wandering over the old ground of the South being in debt and the bayonet law, very sensibly and truthfully announced that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have become the law of the land, and neither Democrat nor Republican can ever deny them. These laws have given rights to the black man, but they would take away the rights of the white man. The speaker next referred to the war, and mentioned the names of Rosecrans and McClellan, and endeavored to make a point out of the fact that they were private citizens, and lived by running railroads and mines, while Gen. Grant had been made President, and riches poured into his lap.

Gov. Walker next spoke, and confessed himself one of the "carpet-baggers" by saying he was a native of the Empire State, and had become Governor of Virginia. He went over pretty much the same ground as his predecessor, and finally sat down to make way for Gen. Kilpatrick, who followed that he had the opportunity of raising his voice in the Greeleyite cause, which was forced upon them by a tyrannical Government united to British gold and English influence. There was not, the speaker said, a foreign potentate to despair in Europe at the unanimous rising to hear the news of Gen. Grant's re-election. He paid an elaborate compliment to Gen. Grant's military genius, which he said he had witnessed himself with wonder and admiration, but it was Gen. Grant and the politicians and not the soldier that he was opposing.

At the close of Gen. Kilpatrick's speech there was a general stampede which the Chairman vainly attempted to stop, and when the next and last speaker of the evening rose, the hall did not contain more than one-fourth of its original audience.

STAND NUMBER ONE.

This stand, at the southern end of Union-square, was gaily decorated with bunting and being entirely surrounded by a row of brilliantly-lighted glass globes, presented an attractive appearance. A full band, seated on platform, discoursed some good music and had helped to draw thither such straggling crowds as were not already attracted by the display of fire-works in the rear of the stand. The portraits of the candidates for President and Vice-Presidents looked vacantly down from the front, which was supposed by some to have reference to the peculiarities of the hybrid party they represented (sheep. The crowd around was large, but, after deducting the boys of immature age, who constituted at least one-half thereof, and the ladies, who had been tempted out by the mild evening and the brilliant fire-works, the meeting numbered about one of ordinary proportions; and what was singularly apparent, there was no real enthusiasm evoked during the entire evening. Although the name of Greeley was frequently mentioned as a catch-word by the speakers, it was rely cheered, and not once with any special fervor of feeling. Mr. August Belmont did not appear, as had been announced, and the meeting was opened by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, who moved that Daniel B. Williamson preside. After returning thanks for the honor, he observed that hereafter he would look back upon it, but left his hearers to solve the doubt whether the retrospect would be painful or pleasant.

Samuel S. Cox was the first speaker. He said there were many Democrats who didn't like to vote for an old-time opponent, (cheers,) but he reminded them that this is an impersonal campaign, and immediately proceeded to make a thrust of the President, to make it as personal as he could. The Democratic Party, he said, had made the present alliance in order that the South might be relieved from the devilry of the Administration. A Mr. Prof. J. Sewer came next, and spoke of the President in the most insolent and infamous manner. He was followed by J. Dagness Hunt, who said that the nomination of Horace Greeley had not been acceptable to the Democrats of New-Jersey.

Mr. P. O'Connor, of South Carolina, likened the South to "down-trodden Ireland," but this had been Irish ground, and he was sure of a response. He was followed by Mr. Leon Abbott, of New-Jersey, appeared and a studied insult to the colored race concluded his address. Col. Harden, of Florida, began an address which the procession very abruptly terminated, and Mr. Francis Kernan followed. Judge Brady, Messrs. G. C. Birdsall and Alex. Sullivan were next in order, the latter succeeding in gaining momentary attention by his scurrilous abuse of Gen. Grant. He also offered a personal insult to the editors of the Times, but loud hissing from the audience instantly called him to order. A Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, spoke next, but without saying anything of consequence. Mr. Thos. Bracket asserted that during the war he heard Gen. Grant say that he would throw down his sword and join the rebels if he thought abolitionism would be the fruit of the success of the North. This falsehood was received in contemptuous silence. Mr. Jas. D. McClellan followed with a declaration that Gen. Grant was so General that he smoked and had kept a bull. At 10 o'clock the crowd began taking up the line for home, and shortly after speakers who had not yet appeared addressed empty benches.

STAND NUMBER TWO.

Stand No. 2 was located by the side of the Lincoln statue. Chinese lanterns were hung at intervals around the stand, and a Drummond light was so placed as to cast a shadow of darkness over the stand. For some time the advertised Chairman was waited for in vain, when suddenly Gen. F. B. Spinola, of Monkey Bun fame, stepped on the platform and said he would preside in place of Mr. Barlow. The next trouble was about the band, which arrived late, and played some very discordant music during the remainder of the evening. The first announced speaker, James Brooks, did not appear, and more trouble arose as to who should speak first. Two societies of Cubans, the "Libertadores" and "La Union Sortiasna" then arrived, and, not knowing what to do, stood in a bunch on one side of the platform, until, getting tired, they quietly left the stand while one of the speakers was addressing the meeting. As length Max Mieses, a disappointed aspirant for Municipal office, announced that Gen. Spinola would preside, whereupon that gentleman said the people "had assembled to perform a duty unparalleled in the history of the country." He then burst out in a tirade against Gen. Grant's military despotism, gift taking, false dealing with Cuba, and a number of other worn-out slanders that have long since been refuted. Grant's Custom-house policy, he said, had destroyed the commerce of the port, and the people would hurl him from power in November if they saw matters in the same light as he did, which was all very well in its way. A lawyer named Wolf then read the long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Col. Meade read the same old set of resolutions. Col. Lessing then uttered a tirade on the one-man power of Grant, and the old argument of nepotic government. The Rawlins and Long Branch, cottage slanders were of course brought up, as the most handy arguments they could find.

Col. John P. Crisp, of Missouri, followed, and led off by saying that he "voted for Buchanan before he was of age, but it was in California so she since the Irish element predominated and they were not too particular in granting that privilege." He said he had always been a Democrat, but was now a Greeleyite by adoption. While he was speaking he was very much annoyed and disturbed by the repeated explosions of fire-works, but when a procession passed with the band playing "Shoo, fly, don't bother me," he said he would stop at least until that had gone by. He then talked a long time about the voting in Missouri during 1864, in Africa detailing a number of facts, which, the touchit sure for Greeley, he admitted that Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and New-York were doubtful. During the whole of his speech he was continually speaking of the colored people as "sisters," whom he described as the political sisters of the South.

Gen. Henry A. Barnum was then introduced, with great laudation, but the attempt to raise a cheer of welcome was a decided failure. He said, under the guidance of the Tribune, he had gone "on to Richmond," and after the war had ended he had still been guided by it, a remarkable course of study for him to follow. He then reiterated the old-repeated slanders of the Custom-house and carpet-bag robberies sequestered by Grant, and was in the midst of what he thought a fine orator when he was interrupted by Algernon S. Sullivan, who brought up Francis Kernan for exhibition. Although annoyed, Barnum had to give way, as it would not have been polite for pair of aids came to stand in the way of the show business. After Kernan had made a short speech, he retired, and Barnum resumed, and wound up his long speech by repeating the slander about the *Crédit Mobilier* defalcations. About this time Spinola gave out and left the stand to the care of Ex-Coroner Billy Gover, who introduced Joseph H. Duke. This speaker said that the Greeleyites' narrow-sighted policy had injured themselves, as the old issues were all dead, and still further astonished his audience by advising them to vote for both the candidates.

Thomas Doane then made a fiery speech on the wrongs of Ireland, but said nothing about the candidates or the issues of the campaign, and at length the meeting ended.

AT THE GERMAN STAND.

Near Washington's statue a stand was erected for the Germans. It was deserted until long after the in-door meetings were in full operation, although the band started away influential portions of the Teutonic population. Those who did saunter near the stand seemed to do so exclusively for the promenade concert so thoughtfully provided for them. By and by a few persons appeared on the platform, though they were at first stopped by the Babes on duty. Finally a Committee, bower-ed and bow-ed out to business, undeterred by the size of the audience before them. Chas. Kinkell opened the ball by nominating Prof. Theo. Glanbenkes as Chairman. The announcement was received with a faint cheer and an opportune discharge of rocket bombs. The Professor took off his hat, stroked his flowing hair until he looked like a porcupine in full feather, and then proceeded to state that the Tammany movement in favor of Greeley means reform in National, State and municipal affairs, but the feet fell flat, as not one in ten in the audience understood a word of the German language. He talked of the fetters of party in a way that betrayed his aversion to the task set down for him, although he tried to raise himself by speaking of the traditions of his native country. Mr. Morits Ellinger next spoke and argued that the Greeleyite coalition had furnished an example how partisanship could be forgotten, though he omitted to mention that Tammany stood alone in its support of Greeley in this City, a fact he was reminded of by one of the bystanders, who, being a German, could follow the speaker in the language of their birth. "A people's orator" was then introduced, in the person of Julius Korn, who was recognized as a Copperhead of the most approved stripe. He asked the Democrats if they ought to be ashamed in their support of Greeley? Of course avoiding any answer by urging on his hearers vigilance in seeing an honest candidate elected, advise it is to be hoped all who heard him will follow. Several other speakers were also brought forward, but nobody seemed to pay any heed to them, for the fire-works continued to sputter and fizz, and attracted all their attention.

STAND NUMBER FOUR.

Away over at the north-west corner of Union-square, Seventeenth-street and Broadway was the stand assigned to the Hon. Wood, or, as it is termed, the "National Democracy." This stand was opposite the Hon. Wood's Head-quarters, No. 39 West Union-square, and was placed there in deference to the Woodites, who assert that they have no affiliation with Tammany Hall. Owing to the delay in the arrival of the German band engaged, the meeting did not open for full three-quarters of an hour after the formal opening of the grand meeting at the main stand. Meanwhile the leading lights of the "Nationals" passed away their time in the head-quarters. The front of No. 39 was decorated with flags and bunting, and a few persons in the room were Ben Wood, Jacob Cohn, C. C. Bristol and Gen. A. Barney.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. H. Gibson, who read the list of Vice-Presidents and the same old resolutions, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of Ben. Wood to the chair. The first speaker introduced was Mr. Chas. A. Thieran, of Charleston, S. C., who went off into a burst of eloquence about the three thousand Americans he said he saw before him, when everybody else could not perceive that number of hundreds. The speaker announced himself as an "original" Democrat of the Union, though he failed to show where his originality existed. Col. Willis spoke next, and began by abusing office-holders under the Government. Everybody knew, he said, that President Grant, with one hundred thousand office-holders, was conspiring to hold the reins of Government. He then began a violent attack upon leading Republicans. Lloyd Garrison had said that the "Constitution was a league with hell" and the "American flag a haunting lie," forgetting for the moment that Miss O'Reilly was the author of the latter sentence. He then abused Senator O'Brien, Daniel E. Sickles and Benj. Butler because they opposed Mr. Greeley. President Grant next came in for a share of abuse, after which he claimed that his party had freed the City from corruption and recommended Mr. Greeley for election.

Isaiah W. Williams, of Chappaqua, was introduced as a neighbor of Mr. Greeley. His speech was mainly an attack on the Administration, and especially the election law. He praised Giustici, who received one part of his speech, and reflected upon the Republicans. J. W. Sharpe and Jas. A. Rogers also spoke, but they said nothing of interest, even to Greeleyites, and, as the last speaker was on his feet, Kernan and Banks were exhibited, and then that part of the meeting ended.

STAND NUMBER FIVE.

In front of Tammany Hall a stand was erected for the double purpose of holding the band and speakers and of keeping back the crowd, which, of course, was unsuccessful, however, for nobody seemed to notice those who were shouting themselves hoarse in abusing Gen. Grant.

INCIDENTS.

Outside of Tammany and Irving Halls, the streets, which had been thronged at 8 o'clock, became deserted as soon as the speaking began. For them the bands, which had been stationed in the balconies, ceased to play, and the audience, who had come for fun, and not to listen to speeches, marched off ungratefully to see the fire-works. These were all discharged in different parts of the Park, and were of course the finest part of the show. For this reason the crowd in front of the Broadway stand was more numerous than at any other point. The three other stands were comparatively neglected, and would have been completely so if there had not been a prominent wondering about of the people in the park. There were swarms of children on the gui vive for rocket sticks, and there were hundreds of young lovers, arm in arm, strolling from stand to stand and listening open-mouthed to the spasmodic eloquence of the orators. The applause of the boys of the crowd, with the fire still blazing beneath it, scarcely had it reached the second story of the adjoining houses when it suddenly collapsed, tottered, reeled toward the ground like a drunken man, dashed out its vitality against a dirty pile of brief and the remnant falling on the fire, which at first gave it motion, again resounded, but only in smoke.

"That's a Greeley balloon," remarked a bystander.

"Why?" inquired his friend.

"Because it has gone up in smoke," was the reply.

Wandering across the green grass of the square, we come to the ponderous brass four-pounder which is the exclusive pride of the Wigwam. A roar from its capacious mouth greets the curiosity-seekers as they approach, and again the indestructible gunner loads and prepares to fire. He inserts his primer, and retiring to the end of his lanyard, shuts his eyes and nervously switches at it. Once, twice, thrice, and still no discharge. A fourth time he jerks his lanyard with the energy of despair. This time he succeeds in drawing it, but the primer failed.

"That's a Liberal gun," said the same gentleman who had assigned ownership to the balloon.

"Why?" said his friend.

"Because it makes fire, the gunner keeps his powders damp and so does his party, and the latter will miss fire on the day of election as he does now."

At about 7½ there came around the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street about 100 barefooted boys, labeled as the "Seventh Ward M. T. Hyman's Association." In front of the main body was a fish-cart bearing a light, and drawn by a venerable white horse, which, on a journey of duty, we all might wish Death to ride. In advance of this walked, hand and hand, about twenty of the direiest and ragged of the organization, apparently acting a somewhat similar part to that of criers at an Irish funeral, for they sang as they marched:

"Rock the cradle, John; rock the cradle, John;
There's many a man rocks another man's child,
When he thinks that he's rocking his own."

"That song is eminently appropriate," remarked a bystander.

"Why?"

"Because, if you only substitute Horace for John, you will have the position of the Liberal candidate in the present canvass exactly."

## OBITUARY.

### Mrs. Elizabeth C. Kellogg.

The death of the lady was announced yesterday. Mrs. Kellogg was highly esteemed by a wide circle of cultivated people at Washington and in New-York and its vicinity. Possessed of a fine mind, and literary ability of a superior order, she added to them great sweetness of manner and kindness of heart. She had traveled extensively abroad, and mingled with the best and cleverest intellects on the Continent. In domestic life she was especially beloved for those pure and womanly graces that rendered her very dear to all who knew her.

### Hon. Henry Hogeboom, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Henry Hogeboom, of the State Supreme Court of New-York, died at his residence in Hudson, N. Y., at 4 o'clock this morning, aged sixty-four. From early life he has occupied a prominent public position, and, at the time of his death, was regarded as the most eminent jurist on the Supreme Court Bench of this State. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, with high honors, and in turn has held the offices of County Judge, Master in Chancery and member of the Assembly, and has been a Justice of the Supreme Court since 1868. He was a man of marked ability, and commanded respect from all with whom he became associated. His funeral will take place from the Reformed Church in Hudson City next Monday, at 12 o'clock.

### Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts.

A telegraphic dispatch from Boston announces the death, in that city yesterday, of Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts. Bishop Eastburn was a native of England, born Feb. 9, 1801, and came to this country with his parents when but a boy. They resided in this City, and Manton was sent to Columbia College, of which he is a graduate. In May, 1822, he was ordained, and after a few years became assistant minister of Christ Church, and rector of the Church of the Ascension in 1827. In 1845 he was consecrated a Bishop, as the assistant of Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, and on the death of the Bishop, in 1843, he became Bishop of that diocese.

Dr. Eastburn was appointed Lecturer on Poetry in Columbia College, but declined the appointment. In 1825 he delivered four lectures before the New-York Athenæum. In 1829 he contributed a portion of a volume of "Essays and Dissertations on Biblical Literature." He also published several other works, which met with considerable favor. Bishop Eastburn was one of the strongholds of the Low Church party.

### Archduke Albrecht of Austria.

A cable dispatch from Vienna brings intelligence of the death of Albrecht Frederick Rudolph, of Hapsburg, Archduke of Austria, in that city. He was born April 3, 1817, and was the son of the Archduke Charles, the distinguished General who commanded the Austrian armies in the wars of the first Napoleon. The Archduke Albrecht entered the military service, to which he had been carefully trained by his father, at an early age, and soon distinguished himself as a General of cavalry. In 1849 he commanded a division in Italy, and took an important part in the battle Novara, and at the close of the campaign was given the command of the Third Army Corps. Afterward he was made Governor-General of Hungary, which post he held until 1866. He was sent on a special but unsuccessful mission to Prussia in 1850, and temporarily relieved Count Grünne in the administration of military affairs, and held command of the Austrian Army in the Lombardo-Venetian province while Gen. Schlick was enjoying a furlough. The Archduke Albrecht played an important role in the events in Italy and Germany in 1866. As early as the month of April he received the command of the Austrian Army in Venetia, known as the Army of the South, and embracing four corps of the best troops of the Empire. He achieved a complete victory over the Italian forces under Gen. Durando, at Custozza, June 24, 1866, driving them toward the Mincio. The successes of the Prussians over the slow-moving Benedek in the heart of Germany neutralized the effect of the Archduke's victories, and after the defeat of Sadowa he was summoned in great haste to relieve Gen. Benedek, in the command of the shattered forces of the North. From that moment negotiations took the place of military operations. The victor of Custozza continued in the command, in chief of all the Austrian Armies until 1869, when he exchanged the rank for that of Inspector-General of the army. The Archduke Albrecht was married in May, 1844, to the Archduchess Hildegard Louise Charlotte Therese Frederica, daughter of Louis, Ex-King of Bavaria, and two daughters were born to him, in 1844 and 1849. In the death of this officer Austria loses her oldest General.

## THE LAWS.

### Meeting in Chicago to Consider the Best Mode of Bringing Murderers to Justice—A Committee Appointed to Aid the Law Officers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—A very large and respectable meeting of citizens was held in the hall of the Board of Trade, this evening, to consider the best means of aiding the officers of the law in bringing murderers to speedy trial, conviction and punishment. Charles Reed, State-Attorney, showed that officers of the law were embarrassed in the performance of their duties, and that criminals sometimes were enabled to escape punishment through the disinclination of business men, and the better class of citizens generally, to do jury duty, and urged upon this class of citizens the importance of doing their duty in this respect. He also condemned the law which allows the reading of a case in the newspapers to be an objection to a man serving on the jury in criminal cases, and the practice of the Supreme Court Judge in granting writs of superseded in criminal cases during vacation, and Trade the hearing to be postponed for months, until the regular term is held. Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five, to act in conjunction with the officers of the law in causing the detection and arrest of murderers, and the bringing of them to speedy trial and prompt punishment. The meeting was very orderly throughout, but a deep feeling was manifested.

## THE TEXAS BORDER.

### Investigating the Raids—Stolen Cattle Crossed in the Presence of the Commissioners—Outrages.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 12.—The Border Commissioners have returned from their trip up the river. Important evidence was obtained at Rio Grande City regarding the depredations in Star County. The Commissioners report that, during the voyage up Mexican cattle-thieves were discovered in the act of crossing a herd of stolen cattle. The thieves being in considerable force, recovery was impossible without troops. Large quantities of the hides of stolen cattle were found at Camargo, Mexico. A bad condition of affairs exists all along the Texas border. In the downward voyage the Commissioners saw large quantities of smuggled goods on the Texas bank. Smugglers with small boats were on both banks. Murders and thefts continue, and, from the defiant attitude of the Mexicans, who still utter bitter threats against all witnesses before the Commission, it is feared more murders will be committed. The early action of Congress is looked to as the only means of remedying a condition of affairs which has grown intolerable.

### Attack by Mexicans on a Swedish Vessel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 12.—The Swedish bark Amoy, from Acapulco, Mexico, for Falmouth, England, for orders, arrived here this morning, short of provisions. The Captain experienced great trouble with the Mexicans while taking in cargo. He had six of his crew taken prisoners, and they were held a week. He was fired at twelve times by armed bands, but fortunately escaped unhurt. An American gun-boat had arrived about the time the Amoy sailed to look after such matters.

### The Wheat Crop—Damage by the Recent Rains.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—A special dispatch from Winona, Minn., says that dispatches were received today from all points on the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, from Winona to New-Ulm, showing the effect of the late heavy rains on wheat. About one-fourth of the crop is still in shock, and is badly damaged. The wheat crop in stack is not perceptibly injured. The average damage is estimated at from one-fourth to one-sixth of the entire crop average yield of bushels per acre.

### Arrival of the Great Republic at San Francisco from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The passengers by the steam-ship Great Republic, from China and Japan, are A. Garcia, J. Hooghiss, Mrs. John Baker, Mrs. Chas. Latsen and two children, Miss Lena Latsen and Miss Anna Latsen, J. G. Pagot, and thirty-four Chinese students. For Chicago, A. C. Westall, H. S. Shonsch, J. S. Drysdale. For Philadelphia, D. D. Potts. United States Navy. For Boston, J. E. Lovejoy. Besides there are 222 Chinamen. The Great Republic has also a full cargo of tea, and general merchandise, mainly bound overland.

## THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

*Friday, Sept. 13.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amsterdam | Hon. Henry Smith. |
| Ithaca | Hon. Lyman Tremain. |
| Prospect, Queens County | Hon. Butler G. Noble. |
| Ny | Col. T. B. Thorpe. |
| Huntingdon | Hon. Isaac Dayton. |
| Nelsonville | Gen. R. M. Lee. |
| Middletown | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| No. 1,866 Tuscaw., N. Y. | Gen. Jacob C. Jackson. |
| North Hector, (P. M.) | Hon. John H. Selkreg. |
| Concordia Hall, New-York | Hon. John J. Maynard. |
| | Hon. J. F. Manning. |
| | Henry P. Mott. |
| Oppenheim | Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie. |
| Fishkill, on Hudson | Major Willard Bullard. |
| Newark Valley | Gen. John C. Robinson. |
| | Hon. Francis M. Finch. |
| | Hon. Thomas D. Adams. |
| West Farms | Major Edward Crowley. |
| Yorkville | Gen. Dennis F. Burke. |
| Kromme's Hall, 3d st., N. Y. | Capt. Eugene O'Shea. |

*Saturday, Sept. 14.*

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|---|---|
| Syracuse | Hon. Lyman Tremain. |
| North Lawrence | Gen. E. M. Lee. |
| Reading Centre | Hon. John H. Selkreg. |
| | Hon. George L. Maynard. |
| Woodbury, L. I. | Hon. John F. Manning. |
| Hudson City, N. J. | Hon. Geo. G. Noble. |
| | Col. T. B. Thorpe. |
| Weedsport | Hon. Richard Crowley. |
| Johnstown | Hon. George W. Hoxie. |
| Norwood's Church | Hon. Lyman Tremain. |
| | Hon. J. W. Dwight. |
| Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| | Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. |

*Monday, Sept. 16.*

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|---|---|
| Goshen | Hon. Thomas Settle. |
| | Hon. Rosecoe Conkling. |
| Rochester | Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy. |
| | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Newburg | Gen. John L. Swift. |
| Haverstraw | Col. F. B. Lambert. |
| Jamaica | Hon. E. Delafield Smith. |
| | Hon. George L. Maynard. |
| Gaskills | Hon. C. A. Clark. |
| Summit | Hon. George Becker. |
| Bleecker Building, New-York | Hon. J. F. Manning. |
| | Col. T. B. Thorpe. |
| Jacksonville | Hon. John L. Parker. |
| Batavia | Col. Albert D. Shaw. |
| Evans' Mills | Gen. E. M. Lee. |
| Ilion | Hon. George W. Hoxie. |

*Tuesday, Sept. 17.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Binghamton | Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C. |
| Buffalo | Hon. Rosecoe Conkling. |
| | Col. Albert D. Shaw. |
| Ketchamville | Hon. George L. Maynard. |
| Rockville Centre | Hon. William W. Northrop. |
| Bedford | Hon. George Becker. |
| Union | Gen. John L. Swift. |
| Ithaca | Hon. John L. Parker. |
| Stapleton, Staten Island | Hon. Thomas D. Adams. |
| Chaumont | Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C. |
| Brewsters | Hon. William P. Piero. |
| Houston-street corner of Broadway, New-York | Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. |
| | Col. T. B. Thorpe. |
| Boonville | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Canaseo | Col. A. B. Baxter. |
| West Brighton | Hon. Silas B. Dutcher. |

*Wednesday, Sept. 18.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cooper Institute, N. Y. | Hon. Lyman Tremain. |
| Clinton | Hon. Thomas Settle, of N. C. |
| Cortland | Gen. John L. Swift. |
| Hempstead | Hon. Butler G. Noble. |
| Halsey Valley | Hon. George L. Maynard. |
| | Hon. George Becker. |
| Lima | Col. Albert D. Shaw. |
| Schoharie | Hon. George Becker. |
| Newfield | Hon. John L. Parker. |
| Greenville | Hon. George W. Hoxie. |
| Clay | Gen. R. M. Lee. |
| Waterloo | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Hartsville | Col. A. B. Baxter. |

*Thursday, Sept. 19.*

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|---|---|
| Jamestown (P. M.) | Hon. Rosecoe Conkling. |
| Albion | Hon. Thomas Settle, of N. C. |
| Trumansburg | Gen. John L. Swift. |
| Durham | Hon. George W. Hoxie. |
| Carmansville | Hon. William P. Piero. |
| Portchester | Hon. Lyman Tremain. |
| Potsdam | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Welsonville | Hon. William Smyth. |
| | Hon. George L. Maynard. |
| Tallmans | Hon. Thomas D. Adams. |
| Yorkville | Hon. W. W. Northrop. |
| Middleburg | Hon. George Becker. |
| Masonville | Hon. John L. Parker. |
| Caton | Col. A. B. Baxter. |

## WEST INDIES.

### A Boat Supposed to be One of the Bienville's Picked Up—Hurricane in the Windward Islands.

HAVANA, Sept. 12, via KEY WEST.—Capt. Wilson of the British brig Hunter, from Jacksonville today, picked up, near Abaco, Aug. 29, a life-boat, bottom up, which is supposed to be the missing boat of the steamer Bienville. The storm had broken her in. She had patent hooks which worked by a rod along the boat. The hooks are marked 6th. The boat is painted white, the gunwale board black, and the lofts white. On one is written with a pencil "A. Tezorte." The name was apparently written in a hurry. The boat is about thirty feet long.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 11.—A hurricane visited the Windward Islands. Many are ashore at St. Kitts, Guadeloupe and Martinique, and great damage has been done.

At Dominica the vessels were dashed to pieces and wharves broken, and many lives lost.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer which, on Wednesday night, was central over Lake Michigan, has moved northward into Canada, north of Lake Ontario. Cloudy weather is now prevailing over the South Atlantic States, with southerly winds, and from Virginia northward over New-York, with rain and fresh to brisk southeasterly to southwesterly wind. Clear weather over the New-England coast, with fresh southerly winds. Clear weather and northerly to westerly winds from Texas to Alabama, and northward to Ohio and the Upper Lake region. The temperature has risen in the Northwest to Western Pennsylvania and northwestward.

PROBABILITIES.

For Virginia and the western portions of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, and south-westward to the Gulf, and westward to the North-west, southerly to westerly winds and clear and cool weather by morning, and extend eastward over the eastern portions of these States. Clear weather and fresh northerly winds in New-England during the day. For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to westerly and north-westerly, with clearing weather, except for Florida.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker at the Central Park Mineral Springs

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Contrary to expectation, although several legal auctions were announced for yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 12, no business was transacted at the Exchange, the sales being adjourned as follows: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., sale of houses and lots Nos. 192 and 196 Elm-street, adjourned to Oct. 2. By Muller, Wilkins & Co., sale of one lot on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, adjourned until Oct. 4; and sale by Hugh N. Camp of house and lot on Second-avenue, near Forty-third-street, adjourned until the 19th inst. In regard to the suburban auction held at Throg's Neck yesterday by J. R. Foley, particulars are received and will be published to-morrow.

For today, at the Exchange, the following legal sales are noticed, but whether they will be consummated or adjourned is yet open question: Sale by James M. Miller of house and lot No. 225 West Twenty-eighth-street; also, leases of houses and lots Nos. 233 and 235½, adjourned above; also, one lot on the south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street; sale by Joseph McGuire of house and lot on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 41 feet eight inches east of Tenth-avenue; and sale by William Kennelly of house and lot on Great Jones-street, between Bowery and Broadway, known as No. 56.

### Proposed New Buildings.

During the past week, ending with Thursday, Sept. 12, plans for the following new buildings, proposed for erection in this City, have been submitted at the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, No. 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 20 by 48, three stories; Mrs. H. McKenzie, owner.

Four tenement-houses, north side of Sixty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of First-avenue, 20 by 65, four stories; Michael Ryan, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One first-class store, south-west corner Broadway and Fourteenth-street, 70.2 by 46.3 by 95, eight stories; Griffith Thomas, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One Station-house and prison, south side of Eighty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of First-avenue, 50 by 62, four stories; Police Commissioners of City of New-York, owners.

One first-class dwelling, No. 220 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 20 by 43, three stories; A. E. Foumaith, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, Nos. 205 to 215 West Forty-fourth-street, 21.8 by 44, four stories; Wm. B. Astor, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; Loch & Zimmerhein, owners.

One dwelling, west side of Ninth-avenue, 50 feet south of Sixty-third-street, 25 by 27, four stories; P. Schregar, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 40, three stories; Wm. Holmes, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Fortieth-street, 230 feet east of Second-avenue, rear, 25 by 28, two stories; Peter Gothner, owner.

Six stores and tenements, Thirty-ninth-street, 150 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; Michael Murray, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 327 and 329 East Eleventh-street, 25 by 54, five stories; Christian Velze, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 20 Jane-street, 24 by 60, five stories; Charles Guintzel, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 497 Fourth-avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Thirty-first-street, 20.9 by 30, five stories; M. F. Goldsmith, owner.

One stable and dwelling, south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 45, three stories; Thos. McLaughlin, owner.

One stable and carehouse, north-east corner Twenty-third-street and Avenue B, 27 and 100 by 38.8, three stories; Twenty-third-street Railroad Company, owners.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Cooper-avenue, 100 feet west of Bathgate-street, 22 by 38, three stories; Henry Patterson, owner.

### Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending on Thursday, Sept. 12, the following structures have been reported at the Department of Buildings, as unsafe in the particulars noticed:

Nos. 165 and 167 West Twenty-sixth-street, unsafe east wall; Richard P. Perry, owner.

No. 403 Fourth-avenue, unsafe rear wall, &c.; Anthony Schimmel, owner.

No. 528 East Twenty-second-street, unsafe front wall; Richard L. Burtsell, owner.

No. 246 Division-street, unsafe chimney; Henry R. Mount, owner.

Building south-east corner Delancey and Clinton streets, unsafe chimney and weather boarding; Eugene Kelsey, owner.

No. 32 Vandam-street, unsafe front wall; William Johnson, owner.

No. 8 Stanton-street, unsafe rear area wall; Wm. Warner, owner.

No. 408 Pearl-street, unsafe front and rear walls; Wm. H. Mitchell, agent.

Nos. 97 and 99 Leonard-street, unsafe elevator; J. C. Ayers & Co., owners.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

*Wednesday, Sept. 11.*

Pearl-st., n. s., No. 488, 42.2x32x14.10x27.6, 1837.... $6,000
53d-st., s. s., 189 ft. e. of 6th-av., 31x100.4, h. and l.... 8,000
20th-st., e. s., 275.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.4x101.2, h. and l., foreclosure.... 27,750
125th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.9x99.11, mortgages, $4,500.... 2,000
147th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x99.11.... 14,500
146th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 175x99.11.... 29,000
144th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x99.11; 143d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 200x99.11.... 12,450
New-av., s. w. corner 6th Ward, 24.4x100x irregular, mortgages, $2,250.... 20,000
Same.... 5,500

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
SEPTEMBER FREE LIST
of City Houses, Lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, now complete City Map, &c.
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 236 5th-av.

A QUICK TRANSIT.
Westchester and Washington Heights property for sale, in plots to suit purchasers.
POTTER BROTHERS,
No. 4 and 6 Warren-st.
Branch office, Fordham.

$35,000—A BARGAIN.—FIRST-class cabinet finish four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50x100, on 56th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave.
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO.,
No. 1,205 Broadway,
Opposite Gilsey House, Corner 29th-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot in fee, No. 22 East 42d-st., for sale or to rent; 21x22x100; price $13,000; rent low to a desirable tenant.
HALLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 5 Pine-st.
H. R. DREW & CO., No. 155 5th-av.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in West 42d-st., 25.4 feet east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,350 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 123D-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A beautiful modern three-story French roof house; beautifully fitted up; immediate possession given for price and permit apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 23 to 29, West 50th-st., Columbia College lease; 20x75x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 25 feet width, on 23d-st., near 5th-av.; $46,000; three lots on 71st-st., 8th and 9th-avs. GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 236 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROOME AND MERCER STS., near the corner, 50x100 feet; a lucrative purchase. Address THOS. J. STEWART, No. 189 West 21st-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

"PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY," Brooklyn. An elegant residence and
FORTY LOTS
of ground. For sale, a large and desirable mansion, stable, greenhouse, with about forty lots of land. The house is 45 feet front, with side and rear extension; contains over twenty rooms, two bath-rooms, two furnaces, all the modern improvements, including a billiard-room finished in hard wood. The property is eligibly located, with a commanding view of the Bay and Staten Island; is within three squares of the main entrance to the Prospect Park; is daily increasing in value, and is now offered for sale at a fair estate, and consequently offers rare inducements to capitalists and investors. Horse cars from all the ferries pass the premises; distance twenty-five minutes from the Wall-street Ferry. Terms liberal.
Apply to A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 1 Pine-st., or to
D. J. COOPER, No. 39 Pearl-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF MOUNTAIN farm, good land, 141 acres, highest ground in the State, thirty-five miles from New-York, on a lake on the Hamburg Mountain, N. J., three miles from Hasbrouck, on the Midland Railroad, to be sold at auction on the ground Sept. 18 next, see advertisement in the Tribune, or apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Building.
DANIEL T. TOMPKINS, Newark, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINTER residence, in complete order, with all improvements—cellar, poultry-house, &c.; three to five acres; high and perfectly healthy; charming views; on Hudson, within one hour of Wall-st. In Westchester County, for sale or lease. Address Post-office Box No. 2,818, New-York City.

TO EXCHANGE—AT RUTHERFURD Park, N. J., nine miles or forty minutes from New-York, five minutes from depot, fronting on Passaic River; a country residence, furnished, horses, wagons, poultry, &c., for city property. Castleton Cottage. Address CABINET, RUTHERFURD PARK P. O.

BEAUTIFUL PARK, WITH ELEGANT buildings, cool springs and running streams, orchards, meadow, heavy timber, &c., seventy-five minutes from Liberty-st., via Central Railroad of New-Jersey; twenty-one or forty-two acres. W. S. STEVENS, Agent, Dunellen.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn., the well-known Winthrop Place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 54x66, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each twelve feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; outbuildings are numerous and first class; on the property is a lake, water, full and mill; ground, all told, about six acres; the property can be bought for $35,000; or the manor and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $22,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUGAR PLANTATION, OF EXTRAORdinary advantages, very near New-Orleans, on west side river, where no overflow; in a prosperous operation, thoroughly equipped for profitable work; restored in fields and outfit to prime efficiency had before war; present excellent manager remainable if desired; will be sold with or without present well advanced crop; good City or suburban real estate, unencumbered or nearly so, acceptable in part payment; or, for all cash, price made very favorable, owner being unable to obtain experience requisite; all his means. For full particulars address PLANTER, Box No. 3,625 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one year or less. J. WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Black well & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cedar-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house, just completed, containing eight rooms and all modern improvements; situated on level ground, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of JOHN F. SCOTT, No. 131 Walker, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREEN-point.—Four neatly finished new houses, convenically arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st., convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. U. SMITH.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNtry-seat at Morristown; plenty of fruit and shade; in the midst of fine improvements; elevated and healthy; it will be sold with from four to twenty-five acres, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
NEW ERA FOR LONG ISLAND.
FIRST CHOICE
GRAND OPENING SALE
AT AUCTION OF
400 SELECT BUILDING SITES
On
STEWART'S NEW GARDEN CITY
RAILROAD AT
QUEENS, L. I.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1872,
On the premises.

First sale on the new railroad. Choice property. In immediate proximity to the stations of two railroads—the Central of Long Island, and the Long Island; twenty-eight minutes from Hunter's Point; thirty-six daily trains; title perfect; terms easy; sale absolute. Come over Body, Grenfield's Road, Harrison, bountious collation. Free excursion tickets on and after Saturday at office of
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.
SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Canada.

All berths sold to be subject to conditions with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut timber on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office, Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all north and west of the ceded lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the Western boundary of the township of Awesome and Vaucouver, extending north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vaucouver.

Maps of the Territory can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF DWELLING AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Rye, Westchester County, under the direction of Alfred T. Acker's Esq., referee:

The valuable plot of ground, together with the frame dwelling, (containing fourteen rooms,) on Grace Church-st., about five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit; plot contains over one and a half acres.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

A very dery desirable large basement house, handsomely furnished, in 23d-st.
Also,
in Lexington-av., near 35th-st.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 108 Broadway.

AT ENGLEWOOD—TWELVE MILES from New-York by railroad, for such time—not beyond May 1, 1873—as may be desired, a good commodious well furnished house, with every convenience; furnace, range, bath-room, &c.; surrounded by very pleasant grounds and by convenient outbuildings; rent, by reason of exceptional circumstances, very low. For further particulars, address Box No. 77 Englewood, N. J.

A—TO LET FURNISHED—EIGHTY-five houses, from $125 to $600 per month; large number of houses between 5th and 6th-ave., on Madison-av., and all side streets from 14th to 59th-st.; also many first-class houses unfurnished.
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO.,
No. 1,205 Broadway,
Opposite Gilsey House, corner 29th-st.

WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—AN exquisitely furnished dwelling, 22x70, to let to an immediate and good tenant at a very moderate rental.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 236 5th-av.

WEST 43D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A Four-story English-basement brick house, fully furnished, with all improvements; $75 per month. Apply to HOWARD PAYSON WILDE, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 40.

A CENTREL FURNISHED HOUSE to let in Jersey City near the ferry; pleasantly located, with modern improvements; suitable for a boarding-house; terms moderate. Address M. R. A., Post-office City Hall, New-York.

FURNISHED.—AT YONKER'S, MANSARD roof house; close to depot; eight rooms; modern improvements; $65 per month; worth double that. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—DESIRably located, at $2,000 per annum, and upwards; also, unfurnished houses. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 424 Lispenard-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 186 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE a furnished house or French apartments in or near the City for six or eight months; unexceptionable location; terms not to exceed $600 or $650 per annum, with privilege of one year or more from May next. Address J. B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Hon. Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIEMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 61 New-street, or of Messrs. Kuehler, Gall & Co., No. 123 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.
PETER N. W. THIEMANN,
GEORGE F. KUEHLER,
Executors of H. Thiemann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.
BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. G. OBOUN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 188 and 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of September, 1872.
ELIZA POOLEY, Administratrix.
VICTOR VUILLAME, Administrator.

## FINANCIAL.

# I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building its EXTENSION 156 West, in a direct line from Champaign (153 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a Branch from White Heath (39 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being actively commenced by the most thorough manager by skin and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 317 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 430 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 242,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $191,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $25,570,000, and live stock, $18,349,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value. THE COUNTIES OF THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND.
Convertible Gold Bonds,
$2,200,000 ISSUE.
Interest Payable February and August,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best investments. For further particulars, address Box No. 77 Englewood, N. J.

Price 82½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.
Full pamphlets furnished on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FIRST-CLASS MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.
We offer the remainder of the Bonds of Greene County, Missouri, at 90 and interest, at which they pay over
ELEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on the investment. Bonds mature in nineteen years. Rate of interest eight per cent. payable in New-York. The entire debt of County is $61,000, while the taxable wealth is $8,000,000, (about one-half of its actual value,) all of which is liable for payment of bonds. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished on application.
GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 224 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant until 10 o'clock A. M. the 16th day of October next.
By order,
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

# $5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
LOW PRICE.
OF THE
CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
Interest Payable April and October at the
Union Trust Company,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR-LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnum, R. A. Forsyth, Jas. M. Beebe, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles more are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad issue of the amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and request them an early way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
Land Grant Sinking Fund
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,
Yielding over Nine per Cent. on the Investment.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.
Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York.
We confidently assure investors that these Bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF BAYONNE,
Hudson County, N. J.
MUNICIPAL MARKET BIDS
7 Per Cent. Improvement Bonds.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or part of
Thirty Thousand Dollars
of Improvement Bonds of the City of Bayonne, N. J., payable six years from the 30 of September, 1872, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the 1st of January and the 1st of July. These Bonds are to be issued for the purpose of paying for street improvements, as authorized by the 17th section of the Act of Incorporation of said City, passed March 22, 1872, and by said Act the Assessments to be collected for said improvements are pledged for their payment.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, or of $500 and the right is reserved to reject all bids not satisfactory.

Proposals must be sent to the undersigned by 12 o'clock M., on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, 1872.
J. CONNOR SMITH,
City Treasurer, Bergen Point, N. J.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS
A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.
Price 85 and interest.
We believe these one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
SITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,
NO. 164 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1872.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds issued by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and dated 1st day of September, 1872, we Trustees hereby give Notice to bondholders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 164 South-st.
Notice is given herewith that the interest on same will cease on 1st day of October next.
CHARLES WHITEHEAD,
WM. L. COGSWELL, Trustees.

A SQUARE CHANCE FOR $100,000 AFOR SE.—Public Library of Kentucky, Distribution Sept. 28. No postponement. Office, 607 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 90 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, for the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over the road, thus insuring it, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus doubly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $3,000,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and Interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

TWENTY PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments, as follows, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Paid due installments to be at the rate of 7 per cent. interest on the amount of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of Capital Stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are employed in their shops and on their bridge works, and they now have on hand $2,500,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Illinois Central, &c.; and the next profit on this work alone will be over $400,000. The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company is entirely obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY PER CENT. of the Capital Stock belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $300,000, and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth in a year from $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY through bright and dark days has demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the first of December, 1871, a total of 22,112 feet of bridges, including 1,000 feet in iron, 1,000 feet of trestlework, and seven pile substructures, costing $2,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of thousands of piles, unsurpassed by any in Cost, equal to the best, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridge for every working day in the year.

The first railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the first of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,452 14, or at the rate of 90 1-4 per cent. per annum, on the $414,700 of capital, upon the capital stock then outstanding. With this proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the profits of the increased business will enable it to plant its stay material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $150,000 to $250,000 per year.

The Company has paid dividends to its bank, more than equal to the amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The Company has been formed by those seeking the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

HARVEN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

ELEVEN PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably p

## SHIPPING.

# WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC,
BRITANNIC.
4,000 tons burden. 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor.
ADRIATIC.....Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed.
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Cuisine and appointments accompanying these steamers.
RATES, FROM $60 to $80, currency, $20 less than gold. Children, half price. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $26. Certificates at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

## INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 12 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and the Continent at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDONDERRY.
DIRECT.
From Pier No. 41 and 42 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDONDERRY DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, gold, according to accommodation. Steerage.....$30, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $26, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 4, NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
ADRIATIC, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 11, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. LEITCH.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $75 gold.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 5 Broadway, 2d floor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

## FOR SAVANNAH, &c.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIP
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. SICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 41 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
JOHN K. LOWNDES, Agent,
No. 45 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlanta and Gulf Freight line.
C. H. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 22 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 69 Broadway.

## FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Address: M. C. Steamship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. P. RIVERS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

## FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND PORT DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DRAKOS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 70 Broadway.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers or businessmen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can find more convenient if it carried, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers from multiplicity of cares and troubles, presenting great facility, economization and convenience of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in discharging the travels from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Only such well trusted persons, courier and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Agos, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

A SQUARE CHANCE FOR $100,000 FOR Sept.—Public Library of Kentucky Distribution Sept. 21. No postponement. Office 819 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
# CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sundays, then the day previous.
Sept. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Percy MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Dow, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Magdalena, and also connecting for all Central America and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month with the Company's steamers, touching at San Blas, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of sailing day.
Oct. 10—The GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 7, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, or at office of
F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M., for Charleston.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. A. Ryder, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
GEORGIA, Capt. Holmes, Thursday, Sept. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. Lockwood, Saturday, Sept. 14.
Superior accommodations for passengers through passage tickets to all points in Georgia and Alabama, also for Indian River, Fernandina, Jacksonville and points on the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-western Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points in the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with connections to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Steel Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 Washington, corner of Warren-st.
HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 20
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 20
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TURKLEBUSH.....Nov. 20
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

## DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Thomerson, Thurs., Sept. 19.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.), Wed., Sept. 25.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only.) Wed., Oct. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Wed., Oct. 9.
For freight or passage apply to
M. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

## UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Currin, (via Nassau.) Sept. 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. B. Green, Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. B. Morton, Oct. 3.
For freight or passage apply to
A. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 548 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS
Wanting good reliable Protestant and Catholic help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKERS, No. 128 8th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid; lived in the best families; can give references; is a clean, honest, and reliable girl; understands taking care of rooms and furniture; is very careful. Can be seen at No. 221 6th-av., 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 220 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; lived two years in one family; good recommendations. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in the washing, or she housework in a small family; city reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT colored girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; excellent reference. Call at No. 130 West 22d-st., rear.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable French Protestant woman, a situation as nurse to well-trained children; fully competent to teach children the French language, and also to do plain sewing; good references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in French, English and German style; will take full charge in kitchen in hotel, restaurant, club-house or large boarding-house; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 252 2d-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, bonbons, larding, all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; has nearly two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 64 Bleecker, near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman and excellent cook; can do French, English and German cooking; is a good pastry cook; fond of care; side-dishes of all kinds; pastry, cream, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Apply at No. 128 Bleecker.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, poultry, side-dishes, cream, jellies, and dessert of all kinds; good baker; best City references. Apply at No. 221 6th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG City woman; references from last employers; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 128 West 17th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as plain cook with a young married couple; best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion; understands French cooking; excellent baker; best City references. Apply at No. 117 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with the washing, if required; has City references. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

COMPETENT SERVANTS, WELL recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, constantly on hand at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 346 8th-av., near 30th-st., formerly with Beall.

FAMILIES CAN HAVE FIRST-CLASS help of all nations, maids, nurses and first-class cooks, laundresses and waiters, and good men waiters; at the French Office, No. 608 8th-av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, maid and female, or every capacity, at SIMMS' Servants' Institute, No. 143 6th-av. Supplied at the shortest notice.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 218 Bowery; entrance on Hester-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A SENSIBLE PROTestant woman desires the position of working housekeeper in a small, quiet family, owning pleasant place, near the City; can have good home and suitable compensation. Apply today.
J. S. LOCKWOOD, No. 48 Broad-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady, who has held positions of responsibility, desires a situation as housekeeper; a comfortable home preferred to high salary; unexceptionable references. Address AMERICAN, Times Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Ninth-st., st. M. Hill.

INFANTS' NURSE.—A SITUATION BY an infant's nurse; Protestant, speaking French; no objections to travel. Can be seen at No. 406 5th-av., for two days.

LAUNDRESS DE CHAMBRE-MAID and Laundress.—By a highly-respectable, middle-aged, well-recommended young woman; can fine-iron, do all kinds of fine washing in best manner; references speak of her as sober, honest, industrious, &c. Lady can be seen at No. 238 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, &c.; good references. Apply at 240 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress, wishes to take in washing at her own house; understands ironing; prefers City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress by a Protestant girl in a private family; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; can iron; polish and do everything required in a laundry. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and plain sewer; would assist in the care of an infant from birth; four years' references. Apply at No. 128 West 40th-st.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WISHES to learn work in a family; is willing to do housework; good plain cook; very moderate wages; a steady place and good home is desired. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, NOT a best cover, but wants the comfortable handiwork of home work; prefers a place either in private family or boarding-house; she will be found reliable and willing. Apply at No. 140 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A GREEN GIRL JUST LANDED WANTS a place where her mistress would be willing to show her; she will be found honest, quick and not leave immediately after learning. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City and country references. Call or address No. 161 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse for growing children; also willing to wait on the ladies; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waiting and ironing, or would do house-work for a small private family. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can make and do fine work; good sewer; good references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; good City references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWER.—A young woman, with the best of City references, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress for a private family only; is obliging, &c. Apply for M. M., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; fully competent, and good references can be furnished. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT young woman, with two years' City references, desires a situation in a private family or boarding-house as chamber-maid; she is thoroughly competent and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman; with excellent City references; capable, obliging, and not fond of dressing. Apply for A. G., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; excellent baker; would serve in the country; best City references. Call or address No. 139 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in a small private family, as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best of references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN THE WASHING.—A good, honest, and capable young woman, with good City references; makes good bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; is neat about her kitchen. Apply for E. M., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged woman as first-rate cook; makes good soups, desserts, bread, cake, biscuit, &c.; understands game, fish and side dishes; good City references; will make in washing. If required, Apply for S. O., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS COMpetent cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; makes good bread and biscuit, &c.; has no bad habits; can give the best of references; wages, $12; steady home desired. Apply for S. C., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—PROtestants; two young women, from Canada, with good City reference; one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do chamber-work and waiting. Apply for A. T. and A. M., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, Italian and other cooking, baking, larding, dessert of all kinds and pastry; best reference. Call at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, &c.; good bread and biscuit maker; a most respectable young woman. Call at Office, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—FOR THE country, two women—one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do chamber-work and waitress; or one as chamber-maid, the other nurse or waitress; best of City references can be given. Apply for M. R. and E. C., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—IN A RESTAURANT, HOTEL OR boarding-house; by a German woman; a good steady place for the Winter sought for more than high wages. Apply for M. M., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, and to do a small family work; is a quiet, honest woman; City or country; City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

## EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at
E. & E. WOODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ON HAND:
COOKS, LAUNDRESSES,
NURSES, WAITRESSES,
HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, &c.
Also, small girls and girls lately landed.
Retrenchers investigated.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG YOUNG woman, not long from the old country, has worked the past Summer in the Gregory House at Lake Mahopac, wishes some position in a family; is honest, clean and willing. Apply for M. M., No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation to do general house-work; she will be found willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding-house. Call or address at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work; or as chambermaid and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN COMPETENT girl, a situation to do upstairs work and fine washing, or do general work; is a quiet, private family; best of City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, to take care of children and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A SOUTHERN LADY of all intelligence and refinement, twelve months in Paris, desires a situation as housekeeper in a family; or as governess, matron or housekeeper; will go to any part of the country. Apply for M. H., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WORKING HOUSEkeeper who is of any use, can manage servants and take charge of any large establishment; desires an engagement; unexceptionable references can be given. Apply for D., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADIES' MAID.—AN ENGLISH PROtestant young woman, who is a thorough ladies' maid and dressmaker, desires a situation; she is competent, genteel and unexceptionable. Apply for S. R., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; does up fine linens, lace, pouting, French fluting, &c., in the best manner; City and country; best of City references; can be seen. Apply for No. 1,280, st. No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—A SMALL girl, about thirteen years of age, desires a situation to see to children or to do light house-work; is good plain sewer; good City reference. Apply for D. F., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, situation as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the charge of young or growing children, or would take a waitress' situation; has lifted each capacity and gives good satisfaction; best reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, a nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; experienced nurse; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress, either by the week or month; can do most kinds of sewing, trimming and ladies' dresses; or would do light chamber-work; has City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; is expert at making all kinds of children's clothing and ladies' underwear. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND thoroughly respectable young woman, a situation as waitress; can take full charge of silver, getting up salads to serve with meats; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very respectable young girl; young girl; understands her duty perfectly; is very obliging; has the highest recommendations. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, having lived the past two years in the Grand Hotel, desires a situation as waitress or chambermaid; is perfectly competent for either capacity; good references. Apply for M. L., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wishes an engagement for either a private family or boarding-house; is capable of taking the place of a man; was head waitress during the past season in a large Summer house. Apply for E. O., No. 109 West 34th-st.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; will take charge of children; good City references. Apply at No. 128 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; can bake; very moderate wages; country or City. Call at No. 128 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT WAITRESS wishes to go in a private family as waitress; she is very neat, careful, and understands her service thoroughly; can give the best of excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 128 Sixth-av., near 20th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; has three years' references. Call at No. 128 West 34th-st., first floor, near 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman desires a situation as wet nurse; good references. Call for two days at No. 128 West 34th-st., near third floor.

### MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN, COOK, Coachman, &c., situations wanted by an English married couple; the husband is a good coachman and understands gardening; the wife is a good cook; plain gardener; can milk and do farm work; wife understands cooking and all branches of house-work; have lived together 20 years; best of City references. Apply at No. 128 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation by a young Swiss, speaking German, French and English; understands gardening as well as the proper care and handling of horses; will make himself generally useful; satisfactory references. Gentlemen in want of such a man address G. F. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, aged thirty-one, and wife, no incumbrance, man as coachman and do plain gardening; wife would make herself generally useful, or would take the management of a farm; wife would manage dairy and do the washing, &c.; good testimonials. Address JOHN MILNE, Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A middle-aged Protestant man; has careful driver and gardener; understands and is willing to make himself useful; is entirely temperate and steady in his habits; has one years' City reference from last employer. Apply at 138 West 119th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, respectable appearance and long experience; is trustworthy and obliging, and sober man; is married, family small; City preferred; has four years' excellent character from his late employer. Address E. M., care of E. Campbell, No. 38 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS a situation for his coachman; single, sober and experienced man; safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; always respectful, willing and obliging; understands gardening; or can milk. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 130 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of harness, harness, &c.; City or country; has excellent reliable references. Address T. E., Box No. 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant coachman wishes a situation; has fifteen years' City reference of the highest respectability. Address JOHN T., Box No. 113 Up-town Times Office, or call at 146 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman (single), who thoroughly understands his business; is civil and obliging; has first-class City references; is a first-class City driver. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 128 West 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—A MAN OF GREAT EXPERience; good knowledge of horses; a careful and thoroughly competent driver; steady man; is married; small family; excellent references. Address A. B., Box No. 215 Times office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUAtion as coachman or groom by a young man who understands his business perfectly; can drive four-in-hand if required; best of City references. Address J. E., Box No. 205 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion by a single Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; has good City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references given. Address G. G., Box No. 196 Times Office.

COURIER OR TRAVELER.—A GENtleman of 30 years of age and good character; understands three languages; is open for an engagement; familiar with Europe. Address ANDRE, Box No. 172 Times Office.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—By a respectable North of Ireland man and wife, aged thirty-two, two children; both strong and healthy; can do general farm-work; care and drive horses, cows, &c.; wife is a good laundress and general house-worker. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

FRENCH WAITER OR VALET.—SITuation wanted, or would travel; can speak English very well; good references. Apply at No. 621 Fifth-av., near 46th-st.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A PRACtical gardener; married; no children; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; City references given. Address J. J., seed-store, No. 37 Jacob-st.

GARDENER.—WANTED FOR A GENTLEman's place, a man willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 128 East 34th-st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A PROtestant single man wants employment as groom and coachman; can milk; and willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references; only low wages required. Address C. M., Box No. 20 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has nearly two years' City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 548 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER wishes a situation in a private family; very well recommended. Apply at the French and German Office, No. 608 6th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

AN IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURing cutlery-cleaning-house wishes a first-class salesman; a German preferred; one who speaks a little French; last employed and what experience in the business. Address J. R., Box No. 432 Times Office.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST CAMpaign Book out. REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA, by McCLELLAN. Apply early for choice territory. Extra inducements. Address
PATON & CO., No. 37 John-st.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN Cook, washer and ironer, for a small family; references required. Apply at No. 129 Henry-st.

COOK WANTED.—PRIVATE FAMILY, country, for the present; a competent and willing person. Apply at No. 128 East 34th-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT COOK. Apply at No. 1 West 30th-st., before 12 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—A SMART YOUNG PROtestant woman, to do chamber-work and light washing; City reference. (Apply for two days at No. 32 West 31st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an English or Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, to take entire charge of two children, seven and eight years of age; references required. Apply at No. 16 East 53d-st., on Saturday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WAITER.—WANTED IN A PRIVATE family; a young man, and English preferred; no Irish need apply; must understand his business thoroughly, including care of silver, making of salads, &c., and some will recommended. Address, stating names of references, Box No. 1,380, New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business.
Apply to LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Chrystie-sts.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL, who speaks English, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Call at No. 128 West 47th-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 31 Newman-street, Room No. 56, in the said City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of October, and for such purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessments aforesaid are as follows: All those lands and premises of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.
E. B. HART,
J. S. MENNEBEY, } Commissioners.
H. A. NELSON,

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.,
and the TIMES Westside Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—A FINE CROW-BLACK MARE, kind in harness; sound; sold for want of use. Apply at No. 8 Morton-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 6 Warren-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor

# A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

## A Grant and Wilson Meeting Attacked by Greeleyites.

### Great Excitement in Brooklyn—A Street Row Which the Police Refuse to Quell—The Republican Banner Destroyed.

One of the most disgraceful proceedings that have been contributed by Brooklyn of late occurred last evening in Atlantic-street, near Boerum, the details of which are thus related:

Pursuant to a call between two or three thousand of the citizens of Brooklyn assembled at the above locality to participate in the proceedings of a mass-meeting and banner-raising by the Tenth Ward Grant and Wilson Club. The thoroughfare was densely crowded, and a brilliant scene was presented. The Club-house was illuminated and Schaefer's band discovered fine music. At the usual hour the meeting was organized by the selection of Mr. C. J. Shepard as Chairman and Edward Baker Secretary, after which an elegant Grant and Wilson banner was pulled to the breeze amid deafening cheers and patriotic music. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and promise of a brilliant and successful meeting was ripe. The speakers engaged were Col. L. H. Rousseau, Benjamin E. Hale, A. W. Gleason, and others. While the proceedings were in force a gang of men belonging to the city department, officer, began to create a disturbance. While Mr. Hale was speaking, rotten eggs and missiles of every kind were thrown at the stand and speakers. This was the signal for an onslaught by these roughs, and they made a dash at the new banner, which was cut and destroyed by them. Not content with this, they made a raid upon the Club-house, and smashed several of the windows and otherwise disfigured the premises.

The committee having in charge the meeting, at once hastened to the Police authorities and demanded suitable protection, but despite their solicitation the Police refused to interfere and the Club members had no redress. But after a short while, the city department rowdies having exhausted their stock of decayed eggs, rotten vegetables and general missiles, and having done about all the damage they could, desisted, and the meeting proceeded.

Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the Administration, and urging upon the people the election of Gen. Grant and the National and State Republican tickets. The outrage at the meeting caused great excitement in the city last night, and political feeling ran high, but up to the latest account no serious or violent result had followed the commission of the outrage.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEWARK.

### An Acre of Buildings in Ruins—Loss $116,000—Incendiarism the Supposed Cause.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Richardson Brothers' saw manufactory, on Ferry-street, Newark, which, before it was subdued, exceeded any conflagration that has taken place in that city for years. The night watchman, Owen W. Williams, was asleep, and was awakened by the barking of a dog. He rushed into the street and pulled fire-alarm box No. 36. The telegraphic apparatus was defective, and it was several moments before the tower-bell struck and alarmed the firemen. This time was sufficient to place the buildings beyond the chance of being saved, as a strong easterly wind carried the sparks over the whole area, and when the fire-engines arrived five buildings, covering an acre of ground, were in flames. The manufactories fronted on the Morris Canal on one side, and on the Passaic River. Water was taken from both sources and poured on the burning buildings for three consecutive hours, but without avail. The fire originated in a bank of shavings used for firing up, and piled in a compact heap, about ten feet from the boiler-house. It has been a fixed fact that a spark from the boiler had been blown up upon this heap, causing the fire. Mr. Edward L. Williams, the engineer, exploded this theory, however, by positively stating that his fires were out when he left the building at 5½ o'clock Wednesday evening. After this the supposition of incendiarism becomes so strengthened that it is impossible not to see design in this great misfortune. Much blame is attached to Williams, the watchman.

The buildings consumed were occupied by numerous manufacturers, as a reference of which the loss was almost total. The main building was a three-story brick with a long frame wing, and the side buildings were one and one and a half story frame structures. They were all owned by Mr. White. The first floor and base-ment of the main building were occupied by Messrs. Richardson as a saw manufactory. On the second floor were Boyden's lock factory and Frost's gas regulator factory. On the third floor was the sail and awning depot of Mr. Edward Landell, and the leather manufactories of Mr. Scott and Mr. Fischer. In the frame building were Walker's cradle manufactory, White's edge-tool factory, Wuesthoff's scissors factory, Edwards' hub factory, Van Ness' trunk frame factory, and Messrs. Day & Co., silk dyers. The loss will reach more than $100,000, and the insurance less than $35,000. Very little of the insurance, strange to say, has been effected in Newark companies. The following are the losses and insurances, as nearly as they could be ascertained, and they are believed to be correct: Wm. White, on buildings, $35,000; machinery, $10,000; insured for $18,000 in London and Liverpool companies. Richardson Brothers will not lose less than $50,000 on machinery and finished stock, of which there was a large amount; insured for $17,500, only $1,500 of which was in home companies. E. H. Boyden, lock; loss $2,500 on stock; insured for $900. Messrs. Scott and Fischer, leather manufacturers, lose about $1,500 each, neither having any insurance; Charles Edwards loses $1,000, insured in the American Insurance Company of New-York; Benjamin Van Ness loses $2,000, uninsured; G. Wuesthoff loses $1,000, uninsured; William Day loses $3,500, insured for $1,500 in New-York companies; E. A. Boyden loses $4,000 without insurance, and Whittemore & Tubin lose $3,000, with $1,600 insurance in the Firemen's Insurance Company of New-York. In addition to this the dwelling-house, a frame building, adjoining the factories, was burned, causing a loss of $2,000. So many manufacturers losing heavily will prove a serious loss to Newark.

## CLEARING OUT.

### Tenements in Elm-Street and Fisher's-Lane Visited by the Health Authorities—The Scene of Eviction.

Capt. Yule, with a force of Police, yesterday ejected the poor families who have for some time past occupied the tenements Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Elm-street, and the rear houses Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Oak-street. This forcible ejectment was in consequence of the notice of the Sanitary Commission requiring the vacation of the premises by the 21st of August, as the tenements were unfit for human habitation.

The houses in Elm-street were the first visited. The wretched tenants were moving their furniture to the sidewalk. The ejected families seemed to regard the officers in the light of oppressors, but the Police, while fulfilling a disagreeable duty, exhibited much sympathy for the unfortunate beings, who probably slept last night upon the sidewalks, an alternative which would doubtless be preferred by thousands rather than spend a night in the dilapidated old rookeries in which these poor people have dragged out a miserable existence. Messrs. Faulkner & Johnson, No. 44 Walker-street, are the owners of the property.

The Police remained on the ground until the miserable household goods of the poor inmates were all piled into the street. About six families resided here, most of them "taking in boarders." It was astonishing to see how tenaciously the poor women clung to their little furniture. Bits of broken looking-glass were deposited tenderly on the straw beds piled on the pavement; a broken pitcher was handled as carefully as Sevres china vases among more well-to-do families, and ragged and worn-out carpet and oil-cloth were carefully pulled up from the floor.

FISHER'S-LANE.

Fisher's-lane, where the houses in rear of Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Oak-street are situated, was next visited by the Police. The arrival of the force caused a sensation in the neighborhood, though the inhabitants of the houses had been prepared for the visit and had removed the greater part of their furniture. The lane is a narrow alley running beneath an arch formed by the houses fronting on Oak-street.

Wolf Silberstein, a Baxter-street store-keeper, owns Nos. 24 and 26, front and rear, and Griffin & O'Neal, dirt contractors, lease the rear property from him. Mrs. Nugent is the owner of the houses No. 22, front and rear, and lives in the front house, it being in a much more cleanly and habitable condition than the house she rents to others.

### Personal.

Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Gen. R. L. Gibson, of New-Orleans; Col. Edwin Post, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. A. Von Steinmetz, of Cuba; Col. W. H. Smyth, of the United States Army, and Hon. S. E. Carey, General Ticket Agent of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railroad, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica; Judge J. S. Hellenand, of Philadelphia; Judge R. H. Duvall, of New-Orleans; Gen. D. T. Johnston, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. P. Benus, of Maysville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. A. Gray, of Washington; Col. G. A. Allen, of Savannah, and Hon. W. F. Johnston, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ernest Von Bruymel, Belgian Consul; Gov. G. C. Walker, of Virginia; Col. Geo. Church, of the United States Army, Hon. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad; Gen. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Commodore Parrott, of the United States Navy, and Judge Bowers, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander A. R. Yates, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel. Hon. H. G. Pant, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Gilbert Merritt, of California, is at the St. George Hotel. Mlle. Parese Carrane, of Paris, and Capt. Halpin, of London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

## A GREAT MUTUAL VICTORY.

### The Red Stockings Nearly Whitewashed—Their Defeat by a Score of 3 to 2.

The Mutuals and Red Stockings of Boston played the eighth game of their series with each other, on the Union Ground, yesterday. The concourse of spectators was immense. Notwithstanding the Mutuals' signal victory on Saturday last over this same club, there appeared to be a settled conviction among the crowd that the New-Yorkers would be defeated and it the pools the odds were nearly two to one. The Bostons were late in coming out, first to the bat, retiring in one, two three order. The Mutuals were more successful, Eggler, Hatfield and Bechtel making fine hits, and the two first mentioned scoring. The second inning was a blank for both; likewise the third, fourth and fifth, and now it became a question whether the Bostons would score at all. The sixth came and went with no change, but in the seventh two safe hits were made by the Bostons, and the second and third bases were occupied, when George Wright drove the ball hard and high to right field, where Bechtel, backing into the crowd, held the ball superbly, leaving the Bostons yet without a run and the crowd wild with enthusiasm. The eighth then came, and after two of the Bostons had been put out two safe hits were made; Gould sent a sharp low liner to Pearce, which the latter failed to hold, thus leaving the bases full. Schafer hit safely to left and two men ran in, the inning concluding with a good catch by Eggler. The ninth then began, with the Mutuals ahead by three to two. Harry Wright led off and reached first on Pearce's failure to hold a grounder; Geo. Wright was put out on a fine foul bound catch by Start; Birdsall's grounder was picked up and sent to second by Pearce, but Hatfield let the ball go by. It now seemed as though the Bostons would get in the tieing if not the winning run, but the hopes of the crowd revived as a high hit ball by Leonard settled safely in Hatfield's hands. McVey then came up and in attempting a "fair foul" hit he lifted the ball to third, and a prolonged cheer broke from the crowd as it settled in Fulmer's hands, and the Mutuals had again beaten the Red Stockings.

THE SCORE.

| BOSTON. | R. | I.B. | P.O. | A. | MUTUAL. | R. | I.B. | P.O. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. Wright, s. s.. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Eggler, c. f..... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Birdsall, 1. f..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Hatfield, 2d b.... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Leonard, 2d b... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | Start, 1st b..... | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| McVey, c..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | Bechtel, r. f..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0* |
| Spalding, p..... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Hicks, c..... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Gould, 1st b..... | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | Pearce, s. s..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Schafer, 3d b.... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | McMullin, l. f.... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rogers, r. f..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Cummings, p..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. Wright, c. f.. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Fulmer, 3d b..... | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Total..... | 2 | 9 | 27 | 16 | Total..... | 3 | 10 | 27 | 7 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0—2 |
| Mutual..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2—3 |

Runs Earned—Boston, 0; Mutual, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours, five minutes.

[NOTE.—This was the eighth game of the series, the Bostons having won the first six by scores of 9 to 2, 4 to 2, 3 to 2, (eleven innings,) 9 to 3, 4 to 2 and 4 to 2, the seventh game being won by the Mutuals by 11 to 5.]

### Remarkable Game at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The game between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and Baltimore Club, this afternoon, was the most closely contested played here this season. The fielding of the Eckfords was very fine, but the Baltimores excelled at the bat. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning in consequence of rain. The following is the score:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eckford..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |
| Baltimore..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—2 |

### Work on the New Docks—The Borings Along the Water Front.

The work of preparing the foundations for the new stone piers along the North and East Rivers is being rapidly pushed forward, and at Pier No. 1, on the North River, the stone is already being laid. When it was first determined to replace the old wooden piles with pillars of "enduring granite," it was also deemed advisable to ascertain the depth at which a permanent rock foundation existed, and under the supervision of Geo. McClellan, a drilling-machine, similar to that used in oil-boring, was set to work among the upper piers of the North River, the mode of operation being the driving of a six-inch iron tube through the strata at the river bottom until a permanent foundation was reached. The boring was begun at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, thence along the bulkhead line about every 300 yards to White hall and along the East River, the distance between the bornes being here decreased to 200 yards. The machine is now at work at the foot of Maiden-lane, and will be carried along the East River to or above Grand-street. The progress of the work has developed many interesting facts concerning the strata of the river bed, which, in most cases, has been found to consist of gravel and petrified wood nearest the surface, then gray sand, coarse gravel, bright red clay, and great quantities of minute sea-shells, boulders of two feet in thickness being often met with above the closely mica slate-rock, which is found at depths varying from sixty to 200 feet below high-water. At the foot of Thirteenth-street the mica was not reached until the tube had sunk 306 feet. In many instances quicksands have been reached beneath what had been originally supposed to be safe foundation. While penetrating the strata at the foot of Canal-street the old beach level was struck at a depth of fifty-six feet, and the tube passed through the trunk of a tree, which, from the specimen obtained, seemed to be in a good state of preservation, the bark being yet perfect. At Third-street a stream of clear, fresh water was struck, the fluid bubbling up through the tube at the rate of fifty gallons per minute; and another boring in the vicinity revealed another spring, equally fresh and sending out thirty gallons to the minute. The depth of the foundations of mica rock being determined, iron-shod piles are driven down and their tops sawed off near the surface, so as to form a resting place for the granite blocks. The piliars—three to each pier—will be unusually massive in construction and lozenge-shaped, so as to offer no resistance to the tide. A frame-work of iron will be rested on these supports, the whole being covered with a flooring of wood, similar to that in use on the old piers. The work has been somewhat delayed by lack of funds, but now that the financial difficulty is overcome, satisfactory progress is being made, although it is as yet difficult to estimate the probable cost or the time which will be necessary for the completion of the work.

### Edmund Yates.

Mr. Edmund Yates arrived in this City on Wednesday, from Europe, by the steam-ship Cuba, in which vessel had been reserved for him one of the officers' cabins, formerly occupied by the noted author and lecturer, and his former friend, the late Charles Dickens. As Mr. Yates intends lecturing in the United States, a few notes of his career may be of interest. He was born on July 3, 1831, and was the son of Fred. H. Yates, the celebrated manager of the Adelphi Theatre, London. He was educated at the Charter House School, as were also Sir Henry Havelock, the Marquis of Normandy, Wm. M. Thackeray, John Leech, the artist, and others. After leaving that school, he completed his education at the University of Bonn, on the Rhine. By the influence of the Marquis of Clarieade, an old friend of his father, he obtained an appointment in the London Post-office, and rapidly rose to favor. But the love of literature, encouraged by Charles Dickens, led him into another path, and he penned a severe article against the satirist Thackeray, which led to the great literary quarrel at the Garrick Club, and finally resulted in Yates with several others leaving the Club. With Dickens, Wilkie Collins and others, he assisted to form the Arts Club in Hanover-square, now one of the famous resorts for artists and literary men. Mr. Yates became attached to the London *Daily News* as dramatic critic, which position he held for six years, and with which journal and the *Pall Mall Gazette* he is still associated. He was also for some time connected, as sub-editor and afterward editor, with the *Temple Bar* magazine, in which appeared his first novel, "Broken to Harness," and subsequently "Land at Last;" but he gave up the *Temple Bar* to start *Tinsley's Magazine*. During Charles Dickens' life he wrote the leading serial in *All the Year Round*, in which appeared his best novel, "Black Sheep," and in which is now being published his story "The Yellow Flag."

As a lecturer he made a great success at the Egyptian Hall, London, where for six months large and fashionable audiences crowded the building to hear his humorous entertainment on "Modern Society." This lecture he proposes repeating in this City, as one of a series embracing the following subjects: "The British Parliament," the "Prince of the Pen," or reminiscences of Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Tennyson, Swinburne, Reade, Collins, Lever, &c., and "Good Authors at a Discount," a literary lecture on unappreciated writers. With these lectures he intends to pass the Fall and Winter and a portion of next Spring in traveling through the United States, where there is no doubt he will meet with a just appreciation.

## NYACK TO THE FRONT.

### Numerous Gathering of Grant and Wilson Clubs Yesterday—Speech by Senator Conkling.

Another grand outpouring of the people in sympathy with the cause of the regular Republican candidates for the State and Federal offices took place at Nyack, Rockland County, yesterday, and was distinguished by the same fervid enthusiasm which has marked all similar demonstrations that have occurred throughout the State during the present campaign. At 9 o'clock yesterday Senator Roscoe Conkling, accompanied by an influential delegation of the Republicans of Poughkeepsie, started for Nyack. The train which left Jersey City Powell, which was specially chartered for the occasion. At every station along the route fresh delegations were received and everywhere immense masses of people assembled, bearing banners representing Grant and Wilson, and cheering vociferously for Mr. Conkling who responded to a series of ovations, and was frequently compelled to present himself before the people and bow his acknowledgments. Arrived at Nyack, the whole city appeared to have turned out in honor of the event. Banners were suspended across every street, and the fronts of the private residences were handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. The Grant and Wilson Club of Nyack, the Colored Grant and Wilson Club of Piermont, attired in uniform, with sash and badge, met Senator Conkling at the depot, and escorted him through the streets. At every point, the utmost enthusiasm was manifested, and, if the decorations of almost every house can be taken as an indication of the political opinions of its inmates, the vote of Nyack will be unanimously cast in favor of Grant and Wilson. Later in the day upward of 2,000 New-Yorkers, composing the J. W. Booth Association, arrived, and were also the recipients of an ovation. After resting, the different delegations formed themselves into line opposite the residence of Mr. Smith, one of the most distinguished Republicans in Nyack, and proceeded a short distance outside the city, where, in an open field, the meeting was held. Hon. J. W. Ferdon was called upon to preside. There were then present, Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, Hugh Gardner of New-York, of Chandler, Gen. Daniel Ullman, David A. Blauvelt, Isaac S. Lydecker, J. F. Wendle, Rudolph Lexon, Ira Hutchinson, H. de Vande and a number of other prominent Republicans. Senator Conkling's speech was a complete review of the political teachings of the present contest, and was received with the greatest applause. In the evening a Grant and Wilson banner was raised opposite the Smithsonian Hall, and an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Garnett, (colored,) of this City. Senator Conkling, on the conclusion of the meeting, was escorted to the pier and departed for New-York.

## POLITICAL AMENITIES.

### Mr. Michael Brophy Pays a Visit to Wm. M. Tweed, and Narrowly Escapes Being Thrown from a Window.

Michael Brophy, attorney and counselor-at-law, occasionally crops out at the surface, and furnishes an admiring public with a scene to laugh and grow fat over. Michael some time ago was the Presidential figure-head of a Matthew T. Brennan Club, which passed a batch of resolutions complimentary to Boss Tweed, and sent them to him, as a further mark of esteem and admiration. When public sentiment became rather unfavorable to the Boss, and a great many people entertained suspicions relative to his honesty, the Matthew T. Brennan Club changed its tactics, and desired to get back the resolutions which it had already presented to William.

Michael Brophy was selected to bear the news to his intended recipient. Michael never flinched, but marched into the office of Boss Tweed yesterday morning, intending to board the lion in his den and obtain the resolutions.

Michael mustered up his energies for the momentous occasion, opened the door, and stood in the presence of Boss Tweed. Affirming Counsel to Shrievalty, the second heavy weight both in regard to the Ring frauds and in respect to his corporosity, Brophy faced the two. He told the story to a friend five minutes afterward as follows:

"I just cocked my hat on one side, put my hand on the knob of the door, looked sternly at Boss Tweed, and said: 'Mr. Tweed, do you know who I am, and what I came for?'

"The Boss was sitting in a big chair at the other side of the room. He got half out of it, stood his fist and bellowed, 'Yes, you are Michael Brophy, d—n you; your a d—n scoundrel and are no friend of mine! Get out of the room or I'll fire you right through the window.'"

The friend to whom Michael told it ventured to ask whether the latter stood his ground.

Michael replied that, when he had admitted that things, after the hint thrown out by the Boss, looked threatening, and that as he hadn't courage enough to ask for the resolutions, he beat a masterly retreat in search of reinforcements, which up to a late hour last evening he did not succeed in finding.

## FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

*From Le Follet.*

The great mistake made by many ladies is spending a large sum of money on one or two very handsome toilets, intended for dressy occasions, and by this means not only rendering these dresses so expensive that they are rarely worn, and then, in "fear and trembling," becoming old-fashioned before half worn out, but at the same time so curtailing the sum set aside for toilet purposes that all the other articles of dress have to suffer. This is a mistake never made by the true Parisienne; she, on the contrary, pays particular attention to the dresses for every day wear, and seen by every one, and thus, while spending the less, appears always well dressed, to the utter eclipse of those who do not happen to have on their best dresses. This is exemplified even in so small an article as a fan. The foreigner or provincial will have one very handsome fan, and, if she be a Parisienne, will buy several for less money, and, of course, not so handsome, but of different colors assorted to her toilet, and giving her a far more elegantly finished appearance than the lady who is forced to use the same fan, whatever color or style her dress may be. Just at this moment so much attention is paid to the cut and trimming of toilets, that it is no longer necessary to have expensive materials to produce a very elegant and distinguee effect, this depending entirely on the accessories. For sea-side and country-house wear, cambrics, muslins, &c., are in great place. Our elegantes infinitely prefer to have a variety of toilets of less expensive fabrics. Among these the favorites are the ever-fashionable and useful foulard, toile de laine, batiste, alpaca, sachair, crepon, bottiste de laine, toile d'Irlande, popln, alcheiane, Tussah, Chambery gauze and muslin, silk or wool grenadine; all these and many others, in a variety of colors and designs, and we must add with a variety of new names. The spotted foulards are much worn, colored with white or black spots, white or every pale shade with white or colored spots; the most fashionable design being three spots of different sizes. These are generally trimmed with plain foulard; for instance, a blue with white spots would have a plain blue tunic and bodice, trimmed with white lace or muslin over a skirt and volanons of the spotted foulard. At no time within our remembrance has white muslin been so much worn as the present season. One constantly sees the whole toilet, or at least a portion, such as the trimming and a polonaise, or tunic and fichu, made of this always charming and useful material. A change of color in the under skirt and ornaments makes a new and pretty toilet of it at once; that is, of course, providing the muslin is of good quality and well made. The sleeves are no longer worn so much puffed and with trimmings. Some are made entirely plain; those that are ornamented are infinitely quieter in style. Flounces are still much worn; but the plainly-gathered or plaited ones are much preferred to the close kilt plaiting, which has become very common. Crossway bands plainly round the skirt, or serving to fasten narrow plaited frills, turned upward, are a favorite and fashionable trimming. Buttons, bows, cords and tassels and fringes, are the favorites of the ornaments not made from the dress material. Skirts of dresses, whether short, half long, or trained, are not nearly so wide as formerly, and what fullness there is is thrown quite to the back. The petticoats worn under, whether made with steels, horse-hair or starched flounces, are very bouffants at the bottom of the skirt, but not much so at the sides as they were a few weeks ago. For indoor, evening and full dress wear, the petticoat next to the skirt is made of equal length; the one supporting it, of whatever kind it may be, is quite long, and throws the dress right away from the figure behind in a long, sweeping train. There is an attempt to bring back the Princesse-shaped dress, with the alteration of having the back breadth full, and plaited to the waist under a basque, bows, or some ornament; it is, in fact, more like a long polonaise than the real robe Princesse, which was closely gored to the figure. Every day seems to bring out some new style of tunic or retrousse drapery; some of these are simply hazardous experiments, failing into oblivion, or still worse, rescued from thence by those ladies who prefer eccentricity to elegance. When the underskirt and tunic are made of the same, many dress-makers trim the front breadth of the underskirt to imitate a tablier effect, or another, the real tunic only reaches to the sides. This is an economy of material, and produces much the same effect as a tunic with plain apron. The very newest form of tunic, of which as yet but a few have been seen, is cut straight round, not at all full, and raised at the front only an inch or two below the waist; this causes the fronts to fall quite plainly, and the sides in full folds. This shape is never made without being finished by lace fringe or some dose floating ornament, and the back of the skirt must be trimmed nearly to the waist; under other circumstances it has a most unbecoming and alarming appearance. Casaques will be very well worn this month, and probably be in great favor this Winter. They are, of course, cut all in one; sometimes the back has no fullness, others have two large plaits and buttons; but in all cases they have no fullness at the sides, and are not draped. The bodice portion is generally open at the throat, either over a plastron or waistcoat, or with a waist-band and bows; these are now—sometimes with round-waisted bodices, and others over the basques. Some of our leading elegantes have introduced a very pretty and convenient fashion of wearing a chain of some light but strong material, pendant from the waist, with a strong hook attached; on this is hung the fan, parasol, or any article that you did otherwise be carried in the hand. Some of these chains are of leather or steel, others more elaborate, of oxydised silver or gold. Sometimes the hook is attached to a piece of ribbon corresponding with the color; this should be about two inches wide. A papillon bow of 15 to 18 fastened at the side of the waist; from this hangs one end, with a smaller bow to conceal the hook. Some ladies wear their watches in a similar manner; the ribbon end is in the same style but long enough to fasten the watch on. This pendant is called the voyageuse. The basque bodices with waistcoats are in greater favor; they are very becoming to all figures, but those exceptionally stout. All the most recent and most fashionably-made dresses have coat-sleeves, or, if intended for demi-toilette, the sleeves Marquise—that is, fitting to the bend of the arm, or finished with a frill. For evening dress, a little under-sleeve of the same is worn, which gives the appearance of a full sleeve. Jabots fitted to the throat are very fashionable; the open sleeve is still worn, and very much ornamented. There are not many novelties in out-door dress, the cloaks being so recently advised to render any extra warmth necessary. Decided novelties in hats and bonnets cannot be expected, whether made of the same material as the dress or of some other material, such as faille or poult de soie, in the peronette Louis XV. It is a perfectly new shape, and but very few have been made—those entirely for ladies of fashion. It is very becoming to the figure, and has a most distinguee effect. The front is open, with revers fastened back by buttons, over a long waistcoat. The back is bouffant, and very gracefully draped. Some very pretty small capes and dolms are made of the same material as the costume, to throw over the shoulders when a colder wind than usual necessitates the adoption of some extra covering, or for those ladies who do not care to display the figure so much as is done with the tightly-fitting polonaises; dos d'Ane is the term introduced last month will do for these pelerines. Hats and bonnets are still very difficult to distinguish one from the other; both are much trimmed at the back, whether the front is ornamented or not. The shapes in themselves are not very high; it is simply the way of putting them that gives the appearance. The most dressy style of bonnet has the strings placed rather backward. These are crossed under the back hair, and, being brought forward again, tie loosely in front. The favorite hat for sea-side wear is the Rubens, with broad brim, turned up one side, and a long curling feather.

## NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

Our reporter discovered, last evening, when too late to correct the error, that Mrs. Lowenheim, the lady who committed suicide in Fourth-avenue, was not a member of the Arthon family, as stated on another page, but was a sister to Prof. Kann. This correction is made as a matter of justice.

Annie Grier, aged four years, of No. 167 Essex-street, fell out of a fifth-story window, and was instantly killed.

A warrant was issued in the United States Court, yesterday, for the seizure of the steamboat Sleepy Hollow for debt.

Ann Maria Messemer, aged twenty months, fell into a tub of boiling water, at No. 382 First-avenue, and died in a short time.

The evening schools will be opened on Monday, Oct. 7. An evening high school will be opened in West Thirteenth-street at same time.

President Henry Smith, of the Board of Police, is seriously ill at his residence in Amsterdam, N. Y., with an attack of rheumatic gout.

James Graham, aged nineteen, of Albany, a deck hand on the canal-boat Ohio, when off Yonkers, was accidentally struck by a crane and instantly killed.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather is fine, Central Park will be lighted by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square, today, from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

George Miller, the thief found in possession of a quantity of furs, on Wednesday night, was, yesterday, remanded by Justice Hogan until an owner can be found.

John Doren, a boy twelve years of age, was run over and had both legs cut off by a car on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Boonton, on Wednesday.

At 9 A. M. yesterday, at No. 400 Eighth-avenue, Wm. McDonald and Thomas Conklin were seriously stabbed by Chas. Martin, of No. 113 Thompson-street. Martin was arrested.

The return billiard match between John Deery and Maurice Daly will be played at Irving Hall to-night. The game will be 400 points, French caroms, push and crotch barred, for $1,000 a side.

Wm. Christie, during a fight with Herman Meyer, at the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, was kicked in the back and severely injured yesterday. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Joseph Van Riper, of Nutbrook-avenue, was locked up for examination on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Sarah Van Riper, of Putnam, N. Y.

On Wednesday night a quarrel occurred at No. 221 Mott-street, between Catharine McCarey and Elizabeth Price. McCarey was cut across the wrist and removed to Bellevue Hospital, and her assailant arrested.

John Scully was yesterday, at Jefferson Market, held in $500 bail for trial for keeping a house of ill-fame. Jr. Mr. Jefferson Market will buy several for less money, and, of course, not so handsome, but of different colors assorted to her toilet, and giving her a far more elegantly finished appearance than the lady who is forced to use the same fan, whatever color or style her dress may be. Just at this moment so much attention is paid to the cut and trimming of toilets, that it is no longer necessary to have expensive materials to produce a very elegant and distinguee effect, this depending entirely on the accessories. For sea-side and country-house wear, cambrics, muslins, &c., are in great place. Our elegantes infinitely prefer to have a variety of toilets of less expensive fabrics. Among these the favorites are the ever-fashionable and useful foulard, toile de laine, batiste, alpaca, sachair, crepon, bottiste de laine, toile d'Irlande, popln, alcheiane, Tussah, Chambery gauze and muslin, silk or wool grenadine; all these and many others, in a variety of colors and designs, and we must add with a variety of new names. The spotted foulards are much worn, colored with white or black spots, white or every pale shade with white or colored spots; the most fashionable design being three spots of different sizes. These are generally trimmed with plain foulard; for instance, a blue with white spots would have a plain blue tunic and bodice, trimmed with white lace or muslin over a skirt and volanons of the spotted foulard. At no time within our remembrance has white muslin been so much worn as the present season. One constantly sees the whole toilet, or at least a portion, such as the trimming and a polonaise, or tunic and fichu, made of this always charming and useful material. A change of color in the under skirt and ornaments makes a new and pretty toilet of it at once; that is, of course, providing the muslin is of good quality and well made. The sleeves are no longer worn so much puffed and with trimmings. Some are made entirely plain; those that are ornamented are infinitely quieter in style. Flounces are still much worn; but the plainly-gathered or plaited ones are much preferred to the close kilt plaiting, which has become very common. Crossway bands plainly round the skirt, or serving to fasten narrow plaited frills, turned upward, are a favorite and fashionable trimming. Buttons, bows, cords and tassels and fringes, are the favorites of the ornaments not made from the dress material. Skirts of dresses, whether short, half long, or trained, are not nearly so wide as formerly, and what fullness there is is thrown quite to the back. The petticoats worn under, whether made with steels, horse-hair or starched flounces, are very bouffants at the bottom of the skirt, but not much so at the sides as they were a few weeks ago. For indoor, evening and full dress wear, the petticoat next to the skirt is made of equal length; the one supporting it, of whatever kind it may be, is quite long, and throws the dress right away from the figure behind in a long, sweeping train. There is an attempt to bring back the Princesse-shaped dress, with the alteration of having the back breadth full, and plaited to the waist under a basque, bows, or some ornament; it is, in fact, more like a long polonaise than the real robe Princesse, which was closely gored to the figure. Every day seems to bring out some new style of tunic or retrousse drapery; some of these are simply hazardous experiments, failing into oblivion, or still worse, rescued from thence by those ladies who prefer eccentricity to elegance. When the underskirt and tunic are made of the same, many dress-makers trim the front breadth of the underskirt to imitate a tablier effect, or another, the real tunic only reaches to the sides. This is an economy of material, and produces much the same effect as a tunic with plain apron. The very newest form of tunic, of which as yet but a few have been seen, is cut straight round, not at all full, and raised at the front only an inch or two below the waist; this causes the fronts to fall quite plainly, and the sides in full folds. This shape is never made without being finished by lace fringe or some dose floating ornament, and the back of the skirt must be trimmed nearly to the waist; under other circumstances it has a most unbecoming and alarming appearance. Casaques will be very well worn this month, and probably be in great favor this Winter. They are, of course, cut all in one; sometimes the back has no fullness.

### BROOKLYN.

Mayor Powell yesterday signed $100,000 worth of seven per cent. Central-avenue sewer bonds, to run ten years.

The complaint entered before Justice Riley by Philip Brennan, against Gen. J. S. Catlin, for assault and battery, was withdrawn yesterday, the General having made ample apology.

In the divorce suit of Mary E. Brush against Francis V. Brush, Judge Neilson, in the City Court, yesterday, granted the plaintiff's motion for $6 per week alimony and $60 for counsel fees.

Anna M. Beiert, a widow, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 65 Graham-avenue, fell from the second-story window while hanging out clothes at 2½ P. M. yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The Board of City Works, yesterday, made a requisition on the Controller for $50,000 worth of bonds on account of the extension of distributing, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council.

Proposals for $100,000 worth of seven per cent. bonds were opened by the Controller yesterday, and the following awards made: Dime Savings Bank, Williamsburg, $50,000 at $95.81; Savings Bank of New-London, Conn., $25,000 at 101.98; same, $25,000 at 102.37.

John McLaughlin, a well-known and respected reporter, for a long time connected with the Press of Brooklyn, died at 4 o'clock last evening at his late residence, corner of High and Navy streets. The cause of death was consumption. He leaves a wife and one child.

Wm. A. Downing, a clerk in the law office of Anthony Barrett, No. 271 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of conveying to Theodore Rutgerschildt, of No. 398 Hudson-street, New-York, a track of land in New-Jersey, for which he had no title, in exchange for two houses and lots in New-Jersey.

The defendants' appeal to the Supreme Court to the suit of Mary J. Bennett against the Board of Health, to recover $10,000 damages for the death of her son, who was removed by the defendants to the small-pox hospital in consequence of a supposed case of small-pox, in General Term. Decision reserved.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, before Justices Barnard, Leonard and Talrapin, the death of Judge Engelbert was yesterday announced, and resolutions were offered and eloquently made by Mr. Tenerkine Westervelt, of Richmond County, Judge Barnard responded in an appointment of the Court for the day was ordered as a token of respect for the memory of the deceased.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Treasurer reported, yesterday, a balance in bank to the credit of the city of $277,343 04.

A fire, yesterday, in a two-story frame building, on Newark-avenue, near Grove-street, Hoboken, caused damage amounting to $500.

The body of Charles Schroble, who was drowned at Hoboken on Monday, was yesterday found floating in the river between the Fifth-street dock and Stevens' Point. Deceased lived at No. 18 Chrystie-street, New-York, was twenty-five years old, a shoemaker by trade and a native of Wurtemberg.

On Wednesday a train of empty oil-cars on the New-Jersey Central Railroad became separated from the main train, and, unknown to any of the trainmen, a stone was thrown into one of the windows. Mr. John Bussing was sitting near the window at the time, and the stone passed just back of his head.

### LONG ISLAND.

A new ferry will begin operations today, from foot of Webster-avenue, Ravenswood, to Fulton-street, New-York, the steamer Osceo having been secured to make two trips each way daily.

### Masonic Dedication of New Lodge Rooms.

The dedication ceremonies on the opening of the new rooms of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 225, over the Germania Savings Bank, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-av